The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

Threatening Demonstration of Garibaldians at Viterbo.

Rumored Revolt in Rome and Flight of the Pope.

INCREASING DISTRUST AMONG FRENCH FINANCIERS

ITALY AND ROME.

Revolutionary Demonstration at Viterbo—Rumored Revolt in the Eternal City.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 2—Evening.

Numerous telegrams from Florence, and different parts of Italy, convey intelligence of an alarming nature. It is stated that a very serious revolutionary demonstration was made by the partisans of Garibaldi at Viterbo, yesterday. The latest dispatches, however, set forth that the outbreak had been quelled, and that the city was tranquil.

The wildest rumors are now current. It is said that a threatening revolt has broken out at Rome, and that the Pope has been obliged to fly to Civita Vecchia for safety.

The *Opinione*, a semi-official journal of Florence, declares that Rome will soon belong to Italy, and that without a broken treaty.

FRANCE.

Distrust in Financial Circles.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Evening.

There is much distrust in political and financial circles here. Rouher, the French Foreign Secretary, Lavalette, the Home Secretary, and Nigra, the Italian Minister to France, left to-day for Biarritz to confer with the Emperor.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph to Visit Paris.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Evening.

It is announced to-day that the Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Paris on the 20th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Admiral Farragut in London.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 2—Noon.

Admiral Farragut, of the American Navy, arrived in this city yesterday. As in other places he is received with marked civilities.

Failure of a prominent Firm.

GLASGOW, Wednesday, Oct. 2—Noon.

Messrs. Buchanan & Co., a firm largely engaged in American trade, stopped to-day. The liabilities are not ascertained.

PRUSSIA.

The Maritime Privileges of North German States.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

One hundred deputies in the North German Parliament have signed a formal protest against any infringement upon or disturbance of the long-established maritime privileges of those German States which border on the Baltic sea.

The Salt Tax.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Evening.

The North German Parliament has fixed the salt tax at two thalers per hundred pounds.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 5-16 for money.

We are still without commercial advices from New-York, owing to the recent prostration of the land lines. The annexed prices of American Securities are, consequently, made without reference to the American market:

PROVISIONS—Beef, 140s. ℔ 304 lbs., for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71s. ℔ 200 lbs. for City Prime Mess. Bacon, 42s. ℔ cwt. for Middles, and 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 53s. ℔ cwt. for Middling American.

PRODUCE—Resin, 8s. ℔ cwt. for Common American, and 11s. ℔ cwt. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Petroleum—Spirits, 1s. ℔ gallon, and Standard White, 1s. 5½d. Cloverseed, 41s. ℔ cwt. for Red American.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Evening.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar firm at 26s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. per imperial quarter. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ℔ ton, for feeding. Whale Oil, £38 ℔ 252 gallons. Linseed Oil, £39 10s. ℔ tun.

Consols for Money	94 5-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¼
Erie Railway shares	42
Atlantic and Great Western Consoli'd Bonds	23

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Evening.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 75 7-16.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty bonds closed at 75¾ for the old issue.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Evening.

COTTON closes steady. The sales to-day foot up 12,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	8¾d.
Middling Orleans	9d.

The advises from Manchester are favorable.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 42s. 3d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat 14s. 6d. ℔ cental for White California and 13s. 9d. for Red Western. Barley 5s. 3d. ℔ 60 lbs. for American. Oats 3s. 6d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American. Peas 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 2—Noon.

Consols have declined to 94¼.

All the American Securities are heavy and drooping, owing to the non-receipt of quotations from New-York. The following are the opening rates: Erie Shares, 42; Illinois Centrals, 77¼; United States Five-twenties, 72; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Evening.

Petroleum closed firm at 54½ francs ℔ bbl. for Refined.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 2—Noon.

The Cotton market opens quiet and steady, with a probable day's sale of 10,000 bales. Prices are unaltered, viz.: 8¾d. for Middling Uplands and 9d. for Middling Orleans.

Marine Disaster.

CADIZ, Tuesday, Oct. 1—Evening.

The bark *Aristides*, Capt. Brumerhof, which left New-York on the 22d of August last, for this port, has arrived in a leaky condition. The amount of damage cannot be ascertained until the cargo is discharged.

BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPT. 22.

The Cunard steamship *Scotia*, Capt. Judkins, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 21st and Queenstown on the 22d of September, arrived here yesterday. Her news is three days later than that by the *City of Antwerp*.

The Fenian outrage at Manchester was engrossing public attention, and the expression was very general that a prompt and decided example should be made of those who might be found guilty of complicity in the attack on the Police van. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says it is not improbable that this business will induce the authorities to send another cavalry regiment to the northern district of England for the Winter—detachments to be stationed in several of the largest towns.

The news of the death of Sir Frederick Bruce was received in England with every expression of sorrow. The United States Consul at Liverpool hoisted his flag at half-mast. The London *Times* expresses great regret at the event, and says Sir Frederick Bruce has rendered good service to his country by his able conduct as Minister at Washington. His loss is an especial misfortune at a time when negotiations of the utmost intricacy and delicacy are pending with a Government which not always disposed to approach Great Britain in a spirit of generosity and forbearance. He is gone, and the duty devolves upon the Government of appointing a representative to one of the most onerous and perplexing offices in its gift. Each occupant of that post finds his labors more exacting than those of his predecessor.

The Gov. Eyre controversy appears to be entering on a new phase. An American officer, Capt. Edenborough, has made an affidavit, in which he deposes that Gordon had entered into negotiations with him for the purchase of an armed ship and munitions of war. The Captain avers that in June, 1865, he landed at Kingston, Jamaica, from an armed Confederate schooner of which he was in command. While at Kingston he had an interview with Gordon, who represented himself as connected with the Government of Jamaica, and gave that as a reason why he wished their interview to be kept secret. Gordon said that he understood that Edenborough wished to dispose of his vessel and its armament, and then proposed to purchase the ship just as it was. Afterward he changed his proposal. He wished to purchase the arms only, and spoke about having them landed on the south side of Jamaica, and in the neighborhood of the Black River. Gordon proposed to charter the vessel for a voyage to the Island of Great Inagua and back, to receive on board at Inagua a refugee Haytien General and one or two other Haytiens, and then to touch at St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, for another Haytien, on the return voyage. At the same time Gordon stated that a quantity of munitions of war were concealed at Inagua, which had arrived there from the United States, and which munitions of war he wanted to be brought down from Inagua to Jamaica, and landed in the neighborhood of Black River. He said a sum could be paid down on account before the vessel started; and he referred the Captain to a mercantile house in Kingston, who, he said, would become responsible for the expenses in case the proposed voyage to Inagua was undertaken. Both the proposals were declined by Capt. Edenborough, who subsequently, on being shown a photograph of Gordon, recognized it as a picture of the man with whom he had conversed.

The Queen of Holland had arrived in London, and was sojourning with her suite at Claridge's Hotel.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The American flotilla, under Admiral Farragut, has left us at last, after its officers had been received with honors greater than any which Russia ever paid before to the subjects of a foreign Power. A few days before setting sail the Admiral paid a visit with his suite to the great fair at Nijni-Novgorod, where he was entertained by the Governor at a splendid banquet. When the usual toasts had been drunk in honor of the Americans, Admiral Farragut made a speech, in which, after comparing the chief institutions of Russia with those of the United States, he arrived at the singular conclusion that a similar state of things prevailed on the banks of the Volga to that on the banks of the Mississippi. This absurdity was capped by a merchant named Baronoff, who drew a comparison between the Emperor Alexander and President Lincoln, saying that both had abolished Slavery in their respective dominions, and the lives of both had been attacked by assassins, but that the Americans had in the latter particular not been so fortunate as the Russians, who had a *kommissaroff* to save their ruler from death."

A declaration of Herr Kossuth has been published at Turin, in which he denies the truth of the statement of the *Presse* of Vienna, that he had seen Count Stackelberg at Dieppe, or received money from him. He states that he had never had any interview with any agent of Prussia. He likewise declares that he will never enter into any relations with Russia, the executioner of Hungary and Poland, and the eternal enemy of freedom. There will never be anything in common between Russia and him. In conclusion he states that Herr Teilagyi had gone to Berlin without any mission from him.

The *New Free Press* says: "In response to repeated requests from Greece to act as mediator in the Cretan question, the United States have ordered the American Minister at Athens to declare that any intervention in the conflict between Turkey and Greece does not come within the province of the United States." The same journal also asserts that it has received from an authentic source a memoir setting forth the negotiations which have lately taken place in Livadia between Fuad Pacha and the Emperor of Russia, by whom the cession of Candia to Greece was urgently demanded. This demand being rejected by Fuad Pacha, the Emperor intimated that the question could only be decided by force of arms. Subsequently the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople proposed to the Porte an alliance between Turkey and Russia. He at the same time proposed, instead of the cession of Candia, an independent political administration for the island, and neutrality on the part of Turkey in any European complication which may occur; demanding also that Eastern questions relating either to Candia, Servia, or Bulgaria should be settled with Russia direct without the intervention of any other Power. This proposal was also declined by the Sublime Porte.

The Pan-Slavist Congress in Belgrade has proved a failure. At last accounts the meeting was broken up by order of the Government, and several agitators were sent across the frontier.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Roman Question and Garibaldi—State of Affairs in Spain—German Politics—Paris Gossip—The Grand Hotel for Sale—Personal Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 20, 1867.

Considerable uneasiness prevails here regarding the threatened expedition of Garibaldi against Rome. The belief is general, more particularly since his foolish speech at Geneva, which unquestionably led to the breaking up of the Peace Congress, that he will attempt something serious this time. His partisans in Florence speak confidently of his purpose to carry out his plans, and have even gone so far as to fix the 20th (to-day) for the departure of the expedition. His appeals to the Italian population during his recent tour, and the fact of money and arms being distributed to the young men in the Romagna, would go to confirm the probability of immediate action on his part. On the other hand I find it asserted by the journals in his interest, that he will not [illegible] by an insurrection in Rome or at some other point of the Papal territory. This may be merely a blind to throw the Government off its guard, which it will fail to do, as M. Ratazzi seems to be fully alive to the danger.

It is said that he has given orders at the first indication of the departure of the volunteers, to throw troops across the frontier so as to encircle Garibaldi and prevent him reaching Rome. To avoid this the latter, it is rumored, will make the attempt by sea, and as he is an expert seamen it is not improbable that he will prefer the chances it will afford him of eluding the Government troops, to risking a collision with them.

In the present temper of the Roman population, I do not, however, see what inducement there is to undertake the expedition at all. They exhibit no signs of restlessness, hold but little communication with the Garibaldians, and to all appearances are tolerably well satisfied with the existing state of things. They entertain a reasonable belief that the difficulties of its position and the progress of ideas which is making itself manifest even in the government of the Church, will gradually lead to the concession of important reforms and obviate the necessity of violent changes. Among the educated classes in Rome there is a growing disposition to concur with the policy of Victor Emmanuel, and the masses are not so besotted and blind to the experience of the past as to be unaware that an abortive revolution would only serve to bring upon them sufferings greater perhaps than any they have yet endured.

The last that I have heard of Garibaldi's movements was that he was at the villa of his friend, the Marquis de Pallavicini, in the neighborhood of Milan. This was on the 16th, the day on which it was so confidently announced by his partisans in Florence that he had crossed the Papal frontier. In the last number of the *Figaro*, I find the following "physiology" of this remarkable man, by M. Villemot, which, though bordering on the caricature, is so correct in many points that I think it will interest as well as amuse your readers:

"'Liberator' or 'heroical bungler' Garibaldi is a figure. Had I any disposition to believe in the supernatural he would have converted me. Against all reason and human wisdom, and to the profound humiliation of vulgar calculations, he has accomplished things which are to be classed among miracles and legends. He is not a great captain; as a tactician he is no better than Jeanne d'Arc, but like her he has a familiar demon; he hears voices and takes the field. When he captures a throne he seats himself upon it, eats a bunch of grapes and inquires after his goats. He has not got a sou, and if he is a Chevalier of St. Maurice and Lazare, he is profoundly ignorant of the fact.

Educated people say: 'You now see that he is nothing but a rowdy; he may have a palace, receive the diplomatic corps, and eat carp *a la chambord*, but he loves best to live on a crust of bread rubbed with garlic.' But Garibaldi likes to be judged from the point of view of his temperament, and on this side of the Alps he cannot be very well understood. He is reproached with not dressing himself like M. Rouher, and with wearing a boatman's shirt, a slouched hat and a Scotch plaid. They accuse him, moreover, of those turgidities of style which wound ears accustomed to the small flute of the Academies. They forget that he is operating in the land of Tasso and Ariosto, and if our genius induces us to the search after symplicity that of Italy accommodates itself to a lyricism which with us is not in fashion except in the minor drama.

Garibaldi is the expression of the land and the age that gave him birth. You cannot get him to attire himself; you cannot get him to express himself otherwise than is in his nature. In his general physiognomy there is a mixture of the prophet and the child. Of our civilization, of our manners, of our vices and our crosses he knows nothing. He marches ahead without seeing. He lives in an ideal world, and knows no more of the men of his time than a contemporary hero of the *Iliad* rising from his dust.

His innocence exceeds all belief. The following is an example of it. A few years ago he said to a friend, 'You are aware that I gave notes to M. Alexander Dumas to write my memoirs from. Would you believe that he has added to them a number of things of his own invention?'

Brave Garibaldi! Write not your memoirs and get no one to write them. Let the people whom you have fanaticised compose your legend, and you will take your place among the great Spuinxes of history."

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The accounts from Spain this morning are more favorable to the prospect of tranquility in that quarter. The Government has issued an order permitting the young soldiers constituting a portion of the first reserve, and who had just been called out, to return to their homes, in consequence of the cessation of the causes that had led to their being summoned to active service. If this order could only be followed up by measures of rigorous reform, and a determination to consult the wishes and interests of the country there might be some hopes for the future. Will the danger it has just escaped awaken the Queen and her advisers to the wisdom of this course? Will they have sense enough to follow the example of the Government of Austria, which after so many follies committed in the interest of selfishness and despotism is now retracing its steps and conceding to its people all that they can reasonably expect? I fear not. Neither the Queen nor her chief adviser belong to the class of intellects which profit by experience. No one believes here that the pacification of the country is permanent. The Cabinet is too thoroughly detested, and it is too tenacious of power for it to attempt or indeed to be able to carry out such measures of reconciliation as would enable it to maintain itself for any considerable period. If it goes, the Queen goes with it. She has forfeited all claim to the loyalty of her people, and once the military power which sustains her is broken by its own dissensions or by a spirit of revolutionary patriotism, she will be left no option but that of flight.

What course the Emperor Napoleon will pursue in presence of such an event it is not difficult to divine. That he will oppose the accession of the Duke de Montpensier and his wife to the throne may be calculated upon as a certainty. He would sooner see a Republic proclaimed than that any member of Louis Philippe's family should profit by this chance. Will he imitate the example of his uncle and seek to place a member of his own dynasty—even the Prince Napoleon—on the vacant throne? I think not. He is too keenly alive to the jealousies and susceptibilities which such a step would arouse among the other European sovereigns to commit such a blunder. What he will do, and what I am now satisfied he is laying his plans for is, the union of Spain and Portugal with the view of strengthening his own position against that of the threatened ascendency of Germany in the affairs of Europe. This would offer such a balance of Catholic against Protestant interests—that what at first sight may appear a purely political, may speedily and profitably be converted into an important religious league, offering greater chances of cohesion than any that Statecraft could form.

GERMAN POLITICS.

In speaking of Germany, I must not omit to call your attention to the circular dispatch from Count Bismarck, which has just been addressed to the representatives of Prussia abroad. It has relation to the Imperial interview at Salzburg, and, like all the State documents emanating from his pen, is clear and unmistakable in its tenor. After referring to the explanations which had reached his Government on the part of France and Austria, in regard to what had passed at the meeting of the two sovereigns, and expressing his satisfaction at them, he thus comments upon them:

"According to these declarations, the internal affairs of Germany did not, as was supposed from the first statements, constitute the object of the conversations which took place at at Salzburgh. This is all the more fortunate that the reception given everywhere in Germany to these statements and suggestions has proved anew how greatly the German national sentiment is opposed to the idea of placing the development of the affairs of the German people under the patronage of a foreign interference, or to see it guided by other considerations than those which are commanded by national interests.

We have assumed the task from the commencement of directing the national cause of Germany, so that it should not act in a destructive, but a productive manner.

We have abstained from everything that could precipitate the national movement. We have sought to calm and not to agitate. We may therefore hope that these efforts will prove successful, if foreign powers on their side avoid with equal solicitude every thing that could provoke uneasiness on the part of the German people. Any project of foreign interference would justly excite the sentiment of national independence and dignity. Therefore it is with lively satisfaction that we receive the formal disavowal of all idea of interference in the internal affairs of Germany. We are well pleased at it in the interest of the peaceable development of our own affairs. The Governments of Southern Germany themselves render us this justice, that we have abstained from all attempt at moral pressure on their resolutions, and that we have renounced the means which the Zollverein offered of effecting that end. We shall continue faithful to that attitude. For the future, also, the Confederation of the North will hasten to comply with all the necessities of the southern governments relative to the extension and consolidation of the relations between the South and North of Germany. But we will leave to our allies of the South every liberty of resolution as to the measure in which this mutual understanding is to be effected.

We believe we can maintain this point of view with so much the more tranquility that we see in the relations created by the existing treaties, and which find their expression in the alliances concluded, and in the complete reëstablishment of the Zollverein, a basis is assured in fact and right for the autonomic development of the national inteests of the German population."

The ill-concealed irony of this document and its lofty and almost defiant tone, following so close upon the patriotic addresses of the Baden Chambers and the equally patriotic project of address to the King presented in the Reichstag on the 18th by the Prussian Liberal Party, have, as might be expected, stirred up the ire of the Paris journals. The *Opinione Nationale* of this morning thus expresses itself in regard to it:

"M. de Bismarck pokes fun at us, with all the airs of an old-style politician. He is the Don Juan of diplomacy who never smiles with more grace than when he provokes. What finesse in his irony; what perfection in his impertinence. Ah! Monseigneur, victorious and witty though you be, this is really too much. The best jokes become frothy when they are dwelt upon. It is all very well to mock people, but it will not do thus to fling in their faces the disdain that is felt for them."

You can see from this the soreness which the success of Bismarck's policy continues to excite here. However precise may be the disavowals which have elicited such expressions of satisfaction from the Prussian Premier, and however sincere may be the intentions which have dictated them, they cannot resist the influence of events or even the pressure of public sentiment. The fact cannot be disguised that public feeling in France is just now in advance of the European warlike tendencies. The bitterness exhibited toward Prussia is pushed to the point of rendering the people indifferent to the cost of a fresh war, and to the harships of enforced military service. That a pretext can easily be found for a breach with that power, and that sooner or later it will be sought, is manifest from an article which has just appeared in the *Siecle*, and which is attributed to Prince Napoleon, or at least to his inspiration. After pointing out the mistakes of French policy in not assuring itself of guarantees against the conquering tendencies of Prussia, and demanding the neutrality of the Rhenish provinces, it examines the means of repairing that fault and shows that Holland is the great object coveted by Germany. "Therefore, sooner or later," it says, "France will have to reckon with Prussia; sooner or later she will have to demand guarantees not only for herself but also for Holland, and these considerations ought to serve as the basis of her policy in the West. With such a perspective, France ought not to allow the dismemberment of Austria, whose *rôle* in Germany is fatally terminated, without having previously organized a Sclave power capable of resisting on one side the attacks of Germany, and on the other the encroachments of Russia. The reëstablishment of Poland would not only be a moral work but a political necessity."

THE GRAND HOTEL FOR SALE.

The Grand Hotel, one of the great resorts of our countrymen in Paris, is, I understand, in the market. It belongs, like the Hotel du Louvre, to the Credit Mobilier. The price asked for the property is fifty-four millions of francs, which includes a stock of wines and a large outside trade connection in that article, estimated as being worth four millions. The year before last, the hotel paid eight per cent., and last year ten, or to speak more accurately, the two hotels belonging to the Company made that joint exhibit. The object of the directors in selling the Grand Hotel is to liberate so much of their capital as they value that establishment at. If they succeed in selling it at the price demanded, they will make a handsome profit on their investment. I understand that they have sent an agent to the United States for the purpose of opening negotiations for the sale of this property to American capitalists. As the patrons of the establishment are principally our countrymen, and the business is capable of being pushed to a much larger figure than it amounts to at present, I think that in the hands of a manager like Paran Stevens or Warren Leland, it might be made to pay a much larger dividend than the ten per cent. which it yields at present.

GEN. DIX.

Gen. Dix is still absent from Paris, and our countrymen consequently miss a point of reunion in his receptions. What is very much wanting here is a good American Club. I do not mean a mere smoking, drinking and gambling institution, but a well-conducted establishment, where every American of respectability could find a sort of home during his sojourn in Paris. There are enough permanent American residents here to form the basis of such a club, and it is very much to be desired that they would commence a subscription to start it. Mere visitors to the city cannot do it, although the sum they might be made to contribute to its expenditure during their stay here would go far to support it.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

There is some talk of giving Gen. McClellan a breakfast or dinner when he arrives, but I do not think that he would accept it, even if there could be found a sufficient number of our countrymen to join in the demonstration, which I very much doubt. The General's policy at present is abstention. Time may do for him what it has done for so many other political aspirants, but it is yet too soon for him to hope to conquer the prejudices which exist against him.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL.

The theatres are beginning to show some indications of a revival of enterprise. Besides Amedee Achard's adaptation of his own clever novel, "Les Fourches Caudines," which I described to you in my last, and which is now running successfully at the Gymnase, three new pieces have been produced at the Bouffes Parisiens—the "Spectre Jaune," the "Main Leste" and the "Bonne aux Camelias." Of the two first there is little to be said; they belong to the class of "ill-considered trifles." The last is a capital skit on the "Dame aux Camelias." The title will almost indicate to you the plot; but there is this difference between the consumptive heroine of our sympathies and that of the new piece, that the latter suffers from a plethora of the good things of this life, raining on her through the influence of her *agaceries de lorette*, which are but ill concealed under her assumed character of *Bonne*. The comedy owes much of its success to the clever manner in which it is presented. At the other theatres the fairy pieces still maintain possession, the crowds of strangers furnishing a constant succession of fresh audiences.

Adelina Patti, notwithstanding the strictures of Escudier and others of the critics on her want of soul or genius, or whatever else it is that these captious writers find deficient in her, nightly continues to crowd the Italiens from parquet to dome. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to her precise qualities as a singer, there can be none as to her popularity. It is true that her audiences are not always enthusiastic, as M. Escudier states; but what does this matter so long as they continue to manifest their admiration of her talent in the manner most acceptable to her. Of all the substantial tributes paid to her, perhaps none have given her more pleasure than the gems presented to her by the Sultan, and of which she makes a nightly display at the opera. It is something to have been thus distinguished by such a connoisseur of female attractions. Ambroise Thomas is arranging the *rôle* of *Mignon* for Adelina Patti as it is to be produced during her engagement in St. Petersburgh. The piece, I see, is about to be given in Berlin, with Mlle. Lucca in the principal character. The author's rights have been conceded by permission of the King, a thing not usual in Royal theatres. A good deal of curiosity is manifested here in regard to the prospects of the octogenarian Auber's new opera. The title is a very felicitous one—*Un jour de Bonheur*—and additional interest is excited in connection with it, from the promised début of Mlle. Cremreux, a young concert singer who has established her claims to the favor of the public. The rumor that M. Bayier was in negotiation for the management of La Scala is formally contradicted by that gentleman himself. Neither is it true that [illegible] is engaged for that theatre, as he is under articles to M. Bayier for three years. The death of Madame [illegible] Lalande, a once popular vocalist, is announced by the journals. She has been residing for many years in retirement at Chantilly, and had attained the ripe old age of seventy-five.

GERMAN UNITY.

Circular Dispatch of Count Bismarck.

Berlin (Sept. 17) Correspondence of Reuter's Bureau.

The following circular dispatch has been issued by Count Bismarck to the representatives of the Prussian Governments at foreign courts:

"I have already acquainted your Excellency with the communications we have received, both from the Austrian and the French Governments, as to the meaning and the character of the Salzburg interview, which we could only accept with satisfaction. It was to be anticipated it would be very difficult to convince public opinion, in view of the present position of European politics, that a deeper importance and further-reaching consequences did not attach to a fact like the interview of two powerful monarchs; and the statements at first industriously circulated with an appearance of authenticity as to resolutions in political affairs that were intended or had been found, were not calculated to remove doubts as to the object of the meeting. It affords us, therefore, all the greater satisfaction to deduce from the Austrian and French declarations the assurance that the Emperor Napoleon's visit has solely arisen from a feeling we honor, and with which we sympathize, and that the character of this motive remained impressed upon the interview between the two Sovereigns. The internal affairs of Germany did not therefore form the object of discussion at Salzburg in the manner the first accounts allowed to be presumed.

This fact is the more pleasing as the reception those statements and assumptions encountered throughout the whole of Germany has shown anew how little the German national feeling can endure the idea that the development of the affairs of the German nation should be placed under the guardianship of foreign intervention, or of seeing them guided by other considerations than those the national interests of Germany demand.

From the outset we have made it our object to direct the current of the national development of Germany into a course in which it should not operate destructively, but as favorably to fruition. We have avoided everything that might precipitate the national movement, and have endeavored not to excite but to calm. This effort, we are entitled to hope, will succeed, provided everything is avoided by foreign Powers with equal care that might call forth among the German people disquietude as to foreign plans of which it might be the object, and that would consequently arouse just excitement of the feeling of national dignity and independence.

For this reason we hail the distinct disavowal of any intention to interfere in the internal affairs of Germany with lively satisfaction in the interest of the peaceful developments of our own concerns. Even the South German Governments will testify that we have abstained from every attempt to exercise moral pressure upon their resolutions, and that on the contrary, we have by the treaty of 8th July last, unreservedly abandoned the opportunity of so doing afforded by us by the position of the Zollverein.

We shall still continue to maintain this position. The North German Confederation will in future readily meet every requirement of the South German Governments for extension and consolidation of the national relations between the South and the North of Germany, but we shall at all times leave decision as to the limits mutual approach has to preserve to the free determination of our South German allies. We consider we shall be able to adhere to this standpoint the more undisturbed because we look upon the relations at present established by treaty between the North and South of Germany, represented by the alliances concluded, and the completion of the Zollverein, as affording a legally and actually secured foundation for the independent development of the national interests of the German people.

I request your Excellency to express yourself in this sense to the Government to which you are accredited, and empower you also to read this dispatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Receive, &c.,

BISMARCK.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Assembling of Delegates at Albany—Preliminary Rumors and Gossip—Legions of Office Seekers—The Probable Candidates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held here to-morrow, have arrived from all sections of the State, and have passed the evening in exchanging congratulations, comparing notes and caucussing for candidates. Judging from the talk one hears about the hotels, they have already elected their ticket before nominated. They think, or profess to think, they have got a sure thing in the coming election and are correspondingly jubilant. But they were equally confident last year, and if they could not win the race then it is difficult to see how they are to do it now under the banner of Democracy pure and simple. Deprived of their loyal associations of last year the party will have to enter the coming campaign with the old coppery taint which it acquired during the war, and which still clings to it, and in spite of the protest of a few of its best men, continues to inspire its councils and nominate its candidates. The Convention to-morrow will be run mainly by men who, in 1864, declared the war a failure, who labored to make it so, and who still hope, by a method of reconstruction which shall surrender all the fruits of victory, to see their statements practically verified.

Ex-Gov. Seymour will be the Chairman of the Convention, and in his war record will fairly represent the body over which he presides. As to the platform of principles, it will be on national affairs, like the war record of the party, opposing everything and affirming nothing, except the necessity of restoring the Democracy to power. It will denounce the corruption and extravagance of Republicans, but will omit to cite the Democratic government of New-York City as a sample of purity and economy. It will denounce the arbitrary acts and the tyranny of Congress but will not indorse President Johnson as an exemplary model of the "one man power." It will condemn the policy of reconstruction which it is alleged is going to put the white men of the South under negro domination, but will hesitate to affirm the Democrats' watchword that this is a white man's Government, and that no negro shall be allowed to vote while every rebel may. It will expatiate upon the burdens of taxation, but will hesitate at repudiation. These and other subjects connected with national politics will be treated in a style of negation which will leave the party at liberty to lay down such affirmative platforms hereafter as the exigences of the times may demand. The reaction of which they talk so loudly is not felt to be so sure, positive and wide-spread at present as to warrant the adoption of resolutions expressive of the real sentiments of the party, but should they carry this State and Pennsylvania, they will then be prepared to construct a platform on which even Jeff. Davis can stand erect.

With reference to local issues, the platform will be bold and positive. Republican State legislation will be condemned in whole and detail, especially that affecting New-York City. The New-York delegation demand this and they will get it. The despotism of the Legislative Commissions by which the New-York Democracy is governed will as usual be the burden of their song, and they will all unite as one man in a cry for "more lager." Ever mindful of the maxim of Mike Walsh, that "Grog-shops are the nurseries of Democracy;" they will demand that these institutions shall be allowed to run all hours of the day and all days of the week. The country delegates would like to fight shy of this question, for they say there are some temperance delegates and Church-goers in the rural districts, but the Tammany boys tell them this is their only strong card with the Germans, and they yield the point. With the promise of 60,000 majority for the ticket which Tammany Hall holds out to them, the rural Delegates say they will consent, if need be, to a resolution reversing the entire decalogue as puritanical and anti-Democratic.

With regard to candidates the New-York Delegation are unanimously modest. They present no names and ask for no show on the ticket. They bullied the whole Convention into acquiescence in their demands last year, but this year when the offices are not worth having, they generously give up all to the country aspirants. They held a caucus at 10 o'clock this morning, at the Delavan, and resolved to support the candidates put forward by a majority of the country delegations. The names of those candidates are legion, but at the present writing the following appear to have the inside track. For Secretary of State, William Cassidy and Floyd Jones were first named: but Cassidy don't want it, and Jones has once had it and is considered played out; so the prospect is that a new man will be taken up, and H. A. Richmond, of Batavia, son of the late Dean Richmond, is at present the favorite. For Comptroller, the names of J. J. Taylor, of Tioga, B. Conger, of Rockland, and A. B. Conger are mentioned, with the chances in favor of the latter. For Attorney-General, M. D. Champlain, of Albany, Frank Kiernan, of Oneida, John Ganson, of Buffalo, and Smith M. Weed, of Clinton, are named, with the chances in favor of the first named. Weed had the best chance until somebody discovered that he had once voted for negro suffrage in the Legislature, when he was dropped instanter. For Treasurer, Ansel Bascom, of Washington County, Jno. Arnot, of Elmira, and a German named [illegible], from Buffalo, are competitors. The chances are that lager will win. For Canal Commissioner, Gen. D. Fay, of Monroe, and Mr. Peterson, of Lockport, are the only ones at present named; Fay being the favorite. For State Engineer, Van Rensselaer Richmond will get the nomination without opposition. For State Prison Inspector, D. B. McNeil, of Auburn, and Col. Samson, of Montgomery, are rivals. For Court of Appeals, Judge Grover, of Allegany; Judge W. F. Allen, of Oswego, and Judge Comstock are talked of, and Grover will probably get it.

The Convention will meet at 12 M., in Tweddle Hall. Mayor Hoffman will be temporary chairman.

The only contestants for the seats will be the Mozart delegation, headed by Ben. Wood, who arrived with his friends at 10 o'clock this evening. Their claims will be supported by John A. Green, who was left off the State Committee by Tammany last year, but they will be kicked out as usual. The McKeon organization is represented by McKeon himself, who announces that he has buried the hatchet and returns to the wigwam repentant and happy. He repudiates the present organizations of that name in New-York, and says he will get out an injunction against them for using his trade-mark.

Among the New-York politicians here I notice Mayor Hoffman, Oakey Hall, Judges Garvin and Barnard, Tweed, Brennan, Sweeney, Tucker, Dick Connolly, and a host of other smaller fry. Harmony prevails, and the Convention hopes to finish its work and adjourn to-morrow night.

SENOR M. ROMERO.

Farewell Dinner—Speech of the Mexican Minister—Letters from General Grant, Secretary Seward and others.

Señor M. Romero, the Mexican Minister, who is about taking his departure for Mexico, was entertained with a magnificent dinner at Delmonico's last night by a number of the prominent citizens of New-York. Wm. Cullen Bryant presided, and among the guests were many prominent citizens.

A large number of letters were read from invited guests, among which were the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Your polite invitation for me to be present at a dinner to be given Senor Romero, Mexican Minister, &c., is received. I regret to think it improbable that I will be able to leave this city at the time specified. I regret this because of the high appreciation I have always held the recipient of your compliments personally, and the sympathy I have felt for the cause which he has so ably and zealously represented.

His cause was our cause to a greater extent probably than will ever be appreciated now that success has attended it. Failure would have demonstrated how much we were interested in the success of the Liberals of the sister Republic.

Hoping that you will have a pleasant time, and clearly demonstrate to Senor Romero the heartfelt sympathy of the loyal Americans for the cause of free government in his country,

I subscribe myself, respectfully and truly, your friend,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., Chairman, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1867.

To Hiram Barney, James W. Beekman, William E. Dodge, Jr., Theo. Roosevelt and Henry Clews, Committee, &c., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I regret that business here will deprive me of the pleasure of being present at the entertainment so justly and properly tendered by eminent citizens of New-York to my highly respected and esteemed friend, Mr. Romero, the Minister who has so long represented the Republic of Mexico at this capital with distinguished ability, fidelity, frankness and courtesy.

With thanks for your kind invitation, and with the assurance of high respect, I am your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LANCASTER, Sept. 28, 1867.

To Hiram Barney, Esq., James W. Beekman, Esq., and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to attend a dinner to be given in complement to Señor Romero, and being unable to answer in person dictate the following:

I know of no occasion when it would afford me so much gratification to show my appreciation of the noble acts of an individual and of a nation, during the whole time that the United States have been carrying on an inter-parties war for existence the distracted Republic of Mexico has been resisting the despotism of more than one foreign nation, independent of her own traitors.

Having adopted an excellent Constitution, she was fortunate enough to elect one of the ablest and most distinguished of Presidents to administer it. He met every difficulty, and in defiance of every threat, refused to surrender the interests of his country. I can think of but two men—Washington and William of Orange—who, under parallel circumstances, combined equally all the qualities of fortitude and patriotism. God gave him victory, and, as in their case, protected the cause of liberty. Posterity in Mexico will hardly realize the difficulties which this great man encountered. In this country that cause was most essentially promoted by the able and patriotic efforts of Señor Romero, without whose prudence and determination it would have been impossible to sustain the courage and confidence of his countrymen. The Republic of Mexico was very fortunate in the selection of the representative to this Government. Sagacious and cool, he managed his temper with admirable skill in the midst of the most perplexing difficulties. With great delicacy he avoided all topics of controversy, without sacrificing any of the rights of his country. This Government found no occasion to bestow anything but honor upon her sister Republic. Whether, during that whole war, she did equal honor to herself, it does not become us on this occasion, any more than Señor Romero, to inquire. It is to be hoped that, if we again become involved in similar difficulties with a foreign nation, we may be both able and willing to maintain those principles which we deem it necessary for our national honor and safety to assert. I regret that the state of my health will make it impossible for me to be present at your dinner, and am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

(Signed) THADDEUS STEVENS.

Mr. Bryant proposed the toast of the evening:

Our Guest—His Excellency Señor Matias Romero.

Mr. Romero, on rising, was received most enthusiastically, and his speech was frequently interrupted by cheers. He said:

It is nearly eight years since I landed in an official capacity on this hospitable shore. Soon afterward I became the representative of my country, or at least of such a portion of it as believing that they had in the United States a great example to imitate, were eager to give Mexico the same advantage that this country enjoyed by following the same line of policy. About that very time the elements of a gigantic political struggle were maturing, which produced soon afterward the great civil war of the United States. This great shock was felt at once in Mexico in the shape of a European intervention, evidently for the purpose of overthrowing the republican institutions existing there. All of you, gentlemen, are quite familiar with what followed here as well as there. It pleased Heaven to crown with success the noble efforts of the patriots and philanthropists, who, while defending in both countries the independence and integrity of their homes and the institutions of their choice, were also struggling for the advancement of humanity and the amelioration of the social condition of the masses throughout the world. I call your attention to this difficult crisis only to express on this solemn occasion, before this distinguished assembly of representative men, my testimony of the high-toned, enlightened and disinterested sympathy which the cause of Mexico awakened in the hearts of the people of the United States—a sympathy which, while encouraging the Mexican people in the defence of their outraged rights, made European encroachments more guarded, and so contributed in a great measure to the final success at which we now all rejoice. In closing, or at least suspending temporarily, my official duties at Washington, it behooves me to say that I carry home a very lively and most pleasant recollection of my long sojourn among you; that I take also with me the lasting experience of eight years of political agitation, in which very momentous events have taken place; that, faithful to the political creed of the Liberal National Party of Mexico, I will do all I can to contribute in establishing there the same political principles I have been taught to appreciate and admire here, and which in my opinion are indispensable to the welfare of Mexico; and it will be my pride as well as my pleasure to be the friend of the United States so long as they entertain no hostile nor unfriendly designs against my own country. On a former occasion, and in this very place, I availed myself of the opportunity to express what I considered to be a philosophical view, based on facts, of the causes and objects of the civil war in Mexico since the declaration of its independence. I do not believe that nature has made different sets of rules for each people, or for each family of peoples, called races. It is, in my opinion, wiser to suppose that Providence controls mankind by the same code of rules which are equally applicable to the Anglo-Saxon as to the Latin races—to the Indians as to the Africans. In these modern times, political revolutions seem to have for their effect the amelioration of the condition of the masses, by breaking, or attempting to break down, the old system of the organization of society, when this becomes oppressive. Following this theory, it appears to me, that in all modern revolutions, there have been two sides; the aristocratic side, or the side of the few, who have in the course of time accumulated wealth, power and influence, often exercised to the disadvantage of the people; and the popular side, or the side of the many, who lose those advantages in proportion as they are monopolized by their opponents. A point is reached where the exactions of the few become intolerable, and then comes a popular uprising; or either the aristocratic element, foreseeing that this result is to happen, precipitates it by taking the initiative, with a view of forcing the contest before their enemies are fully organized and prepared. This was, in my opinion, the cause of the English Revolution of the seventeenth century, which culminated in the establishment of the Commonwealth; of the French Revolution of the eighteenth century, which ended in a similar manner; of the last civil war in the United States, and of the civil wars in Mexico and other Spanish American Republics. Our aristocracy in Mexico has been an ambitious and unscrupulous priesthood who had wielded for centuries political power, and would rather see their country subjugated by a foreign despot than under the control of their political opponents, who desire in good faith its advancement and prosperity, and its emancipation from religious intolerance, and from opposition to popular and free education. Fortunately for us the question at home has been of a mere political character, notwithstanding the efforts of the clergy to make it also a religious one.

Our success against the French once achieved, I have very strong and well-grounded reasons to expect that we shall have peace and tranquility, and that our country will be developed and enjoy fully their attending blessings. Within a brief period we shall hold our election for the functionaries to be chosen by the people, and we shall then enter again into our constitutional existence, somewhat interrupted by the French intervention. Our policy will then be to entorce our laws, which allow the free exercise of all religions and give no preference to any; to establish a system of free schools, which will educate the masses of our people, and make them productive and happy to encourage the immigration of peaceable and laboring citizens of the United States, which will assist us in developing our resources; to unite the investment of the surplus capital of the United States in Mexican enterprises, and to look up to this privileged country as to our eldest sister, affording us an example worthy of imitation. When these objects are attained, when both countries stand in the relation of friendly Powers, with a common object and a common destiny, realizing the responsibility they have before the world, as the guardians of Republican institutions, my life-long ambition and my proudest wishes will have been realized. The condition of the Mexican people is not fully understood outside of Mexico, and causes very many to distrust their capacity for self-government. It is certainly not so far advanced in civilization as are the people of the United States. Education is not so much extended there as it is here; there is little homogeneousness in the elements of which it is composed, yet they are a peaceful, laborious people, well meaning and docile, and they only need the establishment of free schools, and the consolidation of peace, to become one of the best regulated people on earth. The greater portion of our population, has been purposely kept in the most complete ignorance by the Spaniards and the Church Party, and when we shall have educated them, we shall double or treble the working energies of the country. The conduct of the Mexican people during our late war with the French, shows, in my opinion, beyond all doubt, that it possesses very many of the virtues which constitute a free people. Their perseverance, their courage and determination to fight constantly against any enemy vastly superior in resources; their moderation in the hour of success; their endurances; are all facts which speak very clearly in their behalf. I have full confidence in them, and earnestly believe that if they are not as advanced as it is desirable they should be, they are capable and desirous of improvement. As to their ability for self-government, I will only say that either republican institutions are adaptable to mankind, and calculated to promote their welfare and happiness, or they are not. If they are, I see no reason why the Mexican people should be considered unfit for them. If they are not, I could not explain their development in this country. I think it is a mistaken view of the case to say that because we have had a civil war in Mexico, or rather a social war, which has lasted for many years, it should be concluded that we are incapable of self-government. None can suppose that we have been fighting all that time, merely for the pleasure of it. We have had, to be sure, unscrupulous and designing men, who have ostensibly appeared as fighting to gratify their own ambition and self-aggrandizement; but, in fact, they have only been used by one or the other of the contending political parties. As for the motives that prompted the late Maximilian to go to Mexico, much as I regret to speak of them, since he is now shielded by the sacred asylum of the grave, I, nevertheless, cannot help saying, in defence of my own country, that whatever good intentions he may have entertained toward Mexico, if any, they have little to do with the question of his intervention there. When he was asked to go to Mexico, it is charitable to suppose that he did not understand the true condition of a country so far removed from his own. But the mere fact that he was asked to go by a foreign State at war with Mexico, and by a few Mexicans who were accomplices in the crime of overthrowing the institutions of their country, by means of a foreign army, it seems to me, ought to have been sufficient to make him very careful before deciding to take part in and increase the political difficulties of Mexico. The inducements held out to him by the French Emperor prevailed at last, and he determined to go under French protection and French auspices, notwithstanding that he never received a single vote from any place in Mexico not in possession of the French Army of Occupation. The simple case was clearly before him. He may have supposed that if he succeeded in forcing his rule over the Mexican people, he would be a founder of a European Empire in the New World; if he failed, he would return to Europe with the prestige of having attempted to establish one, with the title of Emperor, with a higher position than he ever had before, and a greater probability to succeed his brother as the ruler of the Austrian Empire, or to be the occupant of any vacant throne in that Continent. On leaving Miramar, and before arriving in Mexico, he went to Rome to secure, as he said, the benediction of the Pope, and what we cannot understand in America, to consult with the Holy See about the temporal government of an American Republic. The result was that, notwithstanding that consultation, he not only failed in establishing his rule in Mexico, but that, soon after he arrived here, he had almost an open rupture with the Pope and the Mexican clergy. On arriving in Mexico he began to see that his task was more difficult than he had imagined. In the beginning, however, it was but light, as the French Government had taken care to provide him with funds, even before he left Europe, making thus, of this, another inducement for him to go. When these were exhausted, and the French Emperor—satisfied of the impracticability of the task, made up his mind to withdraw his troops from Mexico—Maximilian thought of returning to Europe as the only alternative left him. I pass over, without comment, the unhappy though not unimportant *rôle* of the partner of his life. The result of this last and vain effort is well known to all. Maximilian then determined to carry out his plan of leaving Mexico and sailing from Vera Cruz, where an Austrian war-vessel had been in readiness, waiting to convey him to his home. He came almost by stealth from the City of Mexico to that of Orizaba, having previously shipped all his baggage and effects, which he took from the country. On arriving at this latter place he was overtaken by some of his supporters, who came to persuade him to remain, and who, as they were committed to the Empire, saw in him at least one guaranty of foreign support. They represented to him, as they had done a few years before to the French Emperor, and other European Governments, that they controlled the Mexican people; that they could give him the men and money necessary to consolidate his rule in Mexico; they enlarged upon the glory he would achieve by accomplishing this result without the aid of the French, and availing themselves of the difficulties which had arisen between him and his supporters, they urged him, by exciting his wounded pride, to make at least another effort to remain. In this instance they succeeded as well as in the former. Their efforts, however, would not have had this result, in my opinion, had they not been supported by the advice of one of Maximilian's most trusted counsellors—a Belgian—who accompanied him to Mexico, and who, on writing him a letter from Brussels, on the 17th of September, 1866, (the original of which has been in my hands,) told him that he ought, under the circumstances, then to leave Mexico; that the French desired him to do so, to heap upon him the responsibility of their failure, and that he sought not to gratify them, but by remaining place this responsibility where it properly belonged. He advised his master furthermore, after the withdrawal of the French, to call for a popular election, to decide whether the Mexican people desired him or not, as the best means of leaving, without dishonor, a difficult position, and to return to Europe without a prestige. Maximilian's subsequent action showed that he undertook to carry out this advice, given by a man entirely ignorant of the condition of Mexico. He returned to the City of Mexico after having promised to call for a National Congress to decide whether the people desired the Republic or the Empire under him. On arriving there he found that the National troops were closing their lines, and carrying everything before them; and, supposing that he could arrest these advances by taking to the interior all the available forces accumulated in the City of Mexico, he marched to Queretaro. It would be unnecessary to say what happened there. Through the want of military ability he allowed our troops to concentrate upon and besiege Queretaro, until he was finally overcome. From the tenor of his communications while he was surrounded at Queretaro, it appears very clearly, that he never realized the difficulties of his position, and much less the disastrous end of the campaign, and his letters to President Juarez since he was captured showed not less plainly that until then he had never dreamed of the fate, which, by invading a harmless and innocent people, in their American mountain homes, he had provoked. But Maximilian, although a Grand Duke, and heir of Empire at Austria, was nothing of a Cæsar, but only a French automaton in the revolutionary drama of my country. Let his unhappy fate be accepted in extenuation of his crime, in consenting to be the automaton of the ambition of the French Cæsar in the revolution of Mexico.

Mexico can hereafter have no fears for her safety against foreign invasion is assured; no revenges will follow the revolution which her enemies inaugurated, and which has resulted in their own overthrow and ruin.

Other speeches were made by Señor Mariscal, Mr. Beekman, Dr. Navarro, Hon. F. A. Conkling, Judge Whiting and Gen. Butterfield, and the company separated at a late hour.

The Nashville Election—Injunction Refused—The Mayor Yields to Military Force.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Chancellor Harrison, has declined to grant the injunction asked by Mayor Brown in behalf of the old city authorities. This afternoon Col. Blackburn, with a company of cavalry, under orders of Gen. Cooper, demanded of Mayor Brown possession of the Mayor's office and the archives of the city. Mayor Brown submitted to the military force, and Col. Alden, the new Mayor, was put in position. A large crowd colected in the public square, and cheers were given for Mayor Brown as he left the office. No signs of a riot were shown.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The following is the day calendar for Oct. 3: Nos. 200, 202, 206, 207, 208, 209, 211, 212, 214, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

Character of the Canvass and the Causes of the Result.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1867.

At the risk of trenching somewhat on the field of your regular correspondent, I feel that I must say something on the election just closed, which has so deeply excited the people. Even to one accustomed to the excitement of New-York politics, and the vigor of the language applied there by one party to the other, the style of epithet and the tactics used in the California election, were, to say the least, novel and stirring. Scurrility, slander and personal abuse, seemed to have exhausted their armory in the late contest. There has been no such excitement, they assure me here, since LINCOLN's election. And what was most surprising of all was, that this abuse was not of Republican by Democrat, or the reverse, but of Unionist by Unionist. The hardest things said in the canvass, the worst scandals spread, the most disagreeable old slanders raked up, were by Republicans against Republican leaders. Not having much interest in the canvass, except as it affected the Congressional delegations and National objects, I supposed all this whirlwind of scandal would die away just before election, and, as usually happens in our Eastern elections, the opposing wings of the party would compromise, and carry in at the last their candidates, even under protest, to a victorious result. It seemed not according to the nature of things that a great party would knock itself in the head from personal dislike to its own candidates. I had supposed Mr. GORHAM certain of an election by a small majority.

But this total defeat of our party in a State where they, without doubt, have a permanent majority of 10,600, shows how deep-seated was the disgust of the public at the party management. In this city alone 5,000 registered voters staid at home, and probably not a hundred were Democrats—a defection enough to have carried the State for the Republicans.

The popular indignation at the candidate thrust upon them, and the character of the machinery used to present him was ably expressed and headed by the two most influential journals of the State—the *Evening Bulletin*, of this city, and the *Sacramento Union*. The former was professedly an independent paper, though strongly Unionist, and had a perfect right to take its own course; the latter, however, as a much-trusted party organ, ruined its own party for the sake of what it undoubtedly believed to be its duty.

It may be a course too, which in its results, will prostrate the Union Party for many years to come. But I do not think so, for various reasons. There has been *no revolution of opinion here on public subjects*.

Of this, from an observer who has been studying the State impartially for some months, you may be assured California is as heartily Union as she was during the war. She will support Congress in any rational plan for enthroning liberty at the South, protecting and enfranchising the blacks, keeping down the treasonable spirit, and reuniting the States. Like nine-tenths of all the free States. She would have preferred a general intelligence-test established by Congress for South and North, with, perhaps, a clause enfranchising blacks who had served in the army, and disfranchising a transient population such as the Chinese. Yet, as choosing between a South delivered up to her former rebel leaders, with disfranchised blacks, and a South where all the freedmen had the suffrage without any test, she would, undoubtedly, at this moment, vote for the latter by a large majority.

In these matters California stands to-day side by side with the great Free States.

The obstruction to success lay, as now all the Republican managers agree, in the mode in which Mr. GORHAM was presented to the party, and the defeat is, in one point of view, a moral success; it is the protest of the public conscience against party management and corruption. I do not know Mr. GORHAM personally, and would not do him any injustice. The ability and pluck with which he has fought this election, against what he must have seen was a strong current of unpopularity, and his frankness in a letter to the workingmen about the Chinese, so uncommon with a politician, show that he possessed a talent and vigor far beyond the public knowledge of his capacity, and which, if he had been contented to advance gradually, might have made him in a few years an admitted claimant for the highest honors of the State. But he made, California like, a too sudden stroke for a great prize, and missed all. It is no disparagement to him to say that before he procured his own nomination as Governor by the San Francisco primaries, not a voice in the State had uttered his name for office, and not an eye was turned toward him. He made his own fame by his efforts with the cliques, who supposed that they could manage the whole people. Possibly, he went no farther than most facile politicians go who manage primaries. But, at all events, he pressed his management too far for the public taste. People felt a disgust for a man who was so crowded on them by a band of petty lobbymen and place-hunters. They revolted at that management, with which we are so familiar in New-York, where a dozen unknown individuals in a corner-grocery determine the representatives of the wealth and refinement and morality of a great city. If that was the fruit of primaries, they would have none of them. And being a community of more independence and personal freedom from party trammels than our own, they burst from their party organization and threw overboard their own candidate. Much too was said and felt against Mr. GORHAM's reputed complication in certain lobby schemes and legislative measures of a doubtful character. How much of these accusations, if anything, was true, I have no means of knowing. In any case a most bitter personal opposition was felt toward him within the Unionist ranks, and a determination that whatever it cost, the great Union Party should not be ruled by such men and such means. Some scratched his name; thousands stayed at home; those who voted voted under protest, and the whole party was demoralized. The Congressional nominees and the Legislative ticket suffered the fate of their leader, being supposed to be his creatures; and, *though the Democratic vote scarcely increased* at all, the Unionists went into the contest with a defection of thousands of votes, and without a true leader. The Democrats, on the other hand, it must be admitted, managed their party-movements skilfully and wisely. I have the pleasure of knowing their nominee for Governor, Mr. HAIGHT, he is a gentleman of culture and polished manners, and a man of unstained character; taking the extreme Democratic position in regard to the South and the negro, but doing it with reason and a show of argument. He was a Republican before the war, son of Judge HAIGHT, also a Republican; during the strugle, he is said to have shown an unpatriotic record, and he is now bitterly opposed to Congress. Their other candidates were generally men, respected and of good personal character, though with a strong Roman Catholic mixture; men using indeed all sorts of sophisms to hood-wink the people, but who in private life are men of good repute. They were all of them unpledged to any public measures. The whole party too moved, as usual, in concert, there was no scratching of their ticket, and no desertion in their ranks. They voted in solid phalanx. Naturally they defeated the Unionists, "horse, foot and dragoons." They will probably carry the whole Congressional delegation, and if they do not get the Senator, they will at least succeed in getting in a neutral candidate.

The defeat will prove a blessing to the Union Party of California. It had better come now than in the Presidential election. The managers of the party will, for some years at any rate, be careful of their machinery. They will not push primaries too far. They will present the very best names for candidates; and petty lobbyists and jobbers and "spoils-hunters" will not control a great party or represent it to the world.

C. L. B.

Indian Agents—The Distribution of the Annuities.

In the course of a long article on the Indian question the Louisville *Journal* has the following:

"We had the pleasure of an hour's conversation, a few days ago, with the foster brother of the celebrated Seminole Chief, BILLY BOWLEGS. His reminiscences of the Florida War are exceedingly interesting. He was one of the moderate party in the tribe, the party friendly to the whites. When the tribe finally split upon the subject, he was with those who petitioned Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR to transfer them beyond Arkansas. At no time during his life had he been hostile to the whites, although he fought with his tribe so long as general warfare was kept up. He says that he does not remember a single instance in thirty years in which the whites have religiously kept an engagement with the Indians. He never has known a treaty which, carried into effect, was not somehow distorted to the prejudice of the Indian. He has known but one or two Indian agents who were honest men. The rest are all scoundrels, and invariably cheat the Indians out of seven-eighths of their annuities, or of their money in trade. He draws a very striking picture of the payment of annuities; one such scene, he says, will represent the whole.

The Indian Agent makes his appearance at a certain point to distribute the annuities. The Indians of the tribe, having been previously notified, are present. A young warrior, in the first flush of manhood, ambitious, inexperienced, comes up to receive say $100, which is due him as the son of a chief. The first thing that attracts him is a beautiful blanket, a red Mah-kee-nah perhaps, which the artful agent has placed in a prominent position for the very purpose. He must have that blanket. Very well; the agent is willing that he should; it is just the same as money. A roll is prepared in blank, but the ignorant Indian does not know it. He makes his mark. Then the blank is filled by the agent with as many blankets as he deems prudent. Our Seminole has known of instances where the blank has been filled with forty blankets, while only one was actually received by the Indian receipting.

There are butcher knives, a very nice article. An Indian who wishes one is charged $40 for it. If he gets drunk and wishes to return it and get something else, he is the same day permitted to return it, and is credited with $1 25.

Presently the agent, finding that his receipts will cover the whole annuity to the tribe, suddenly closes his books, and announces to the crestfallen Indians that there is no more to come. But he has still on hand a few blankets and other trifles for which he will dicker. If an Indian would like an old French musket, for which the agent has paid $3, he can have it for $45 in cash, or furs at the lowest price. So the shameless trade goes on. At night the agent has full receipts for his goods or cash, and has seven-eighths of the whole safe in his pocket or under guard. Perhaps he will have large portions of it exposed for sale on the frontier shortly afterward. Perhaps he will have it safely buried at his encampment.

Now, if he can get all the Indians drunk he can probably steal back the greater portion of the one-eighth distributed to them. Next day he will swear they traded with him for whisky. So he rolls out a dozen kegs of whisky, knocks out the heads, and winds up the day with the biggest spree he can get up.

This is the model Indian agent, painted from life.

Action of the Germans in Kansas.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Sept. 25.

The German State Convention which assembled at Topeka on Monday last, although strictly a delegate convention, and numbering less than some of the representative partisan gatherings which have dictated the policy of parties in the State, was composed of prominent and influential Germans from all parts of the State, and was a fair reflex of the sentiment which prevails among that class of Kansans. Although, for forcible reasons, the Convention expressed no formal opinion upon either of the propositions which are now agitating the public, yet, in the course of a full, frank and earnest discussion, a singular unanimity was exhibited in favor of radical measures, and the preservation and perpetuity of Republican principles. Say what may be said about the Germans of Kansas having indicated discontent at certain laws alleged to be odious, there is no mistaking the fact that they can neither be seduced, cajoled, or intimidated from their allegiance to every radical measure looking toward enlarged liberty. We predict not less than 5,000 German votes will be cast in November in favor of negro suffrage.

Address of the Conservative Men of Alabama.

The Conservative men of the State of Alabama, who assembled in Convention at Montgomery on the 4th ult., have issued a very long address to the people of the United States, which contains the following paragraph:

"We tell you, fellow citizens, that other and higher interests than those of the moment are at stake in the mighty issues of the hour. The white race in America is about to forfeit, by the machinations of a party, its hereditary supremacy over the black race in our country and to take an inferior position in the scale of public life in America. The principles of these military bills, if engrafted upon, and perpetuated in, the policy of the country will subject the white to the denomination of the black race not only in the South, but, virtually, by means of a black balance of power, throughout the whole Union. The white race, then, both North and South, is called to defend itself, by united efforts and energies, against this bold and avowed attempt to humiliate and degrade it. To the white race, then, North as well as South, we appeal to come to the rescue of our race.

Impartial Suffrage.

The *Irish Republic*, the organ of the Fenian organization in Chicago, publishes an article declaring in unequivocal terms for impartial suffrage. It concludes as follows:

"We must vote for impartial suffrage or stultify ourselves. In the name of Ireland, which has never been false to liberty, we appeal to the Irish voters of America to act as become men who are seeking to restore their country's lost liberty. The Irish race in Ireland have been always true to principle, and one of the grandest acts in the life of O'CONNELL was his refusal to touch the money coined from the tears of the slave. If we desire the sympathy of America for the cause of Ireland, we must not be niggardly in measuring out to others what we want ourselves. While thus appealing, in a selfish and interested point of view, to our people, we would have them take their stand for liberty on higher grounds than self, and that is, immortal principle. Let our people fling off the scales of bigotry, and declare that all men are entitled to 'life, liberty and happiness.' Let them go the polls, not only in Ohio, but in every State in the Union, and vote for impartial suffrage—Yes!"

The Legislature of Vermont.

The Rutland *Herald* says present indications are that the coming session of the Legislature of Vermont will be more spirited than for several years. Several questions of importance will be brought before it for consideration. It is rumored that the repeal of the prohibitory law and the enactment of a license law will be agitated; the establishment of a constabulary force for the enforcement of the prohibitory law; a general railroad law; a law regulating foreign railroad corporations within the State; the regulation of the rates of transportation of passengers and freight on railroads; the general insolvency law; a general law providing for the organization of private corporations; which, together with the usual necessary current legislation, and the applications for various railroad charters, bids fair to make the session interesting and spirited, and prolong it beyond the usual period.

Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY spoke at Hastings, Mich., Sept. 26. At the outset he said he was a Republican, and should support the State ticket recently nominated by the Convention of that Party. He gave his attention to the plank referring to the railroad bonds during the most of his speech, and urged upon the people the necessity of voting down the pending proposition for the settlement of those bonds.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
59	Richardson vs. Frank.	162	Grover vs. Swan.
72	Nicholson vs. Stenton.	165	Lent vs. Lent.
141	Oettinger vs. Showinger.		

The call commences at No. 191—McIntyre vs. Griffin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
419	Wightman vs. Green.	—	Rosenberg vs. King.
472	Dunn vs. Teague.	503	Chulze vs. Ferguson.
451	Felt vs. Detweiler.	504	Walker vs. W. G. & B. L. Co.
452	Schlarbaum vs. Detweiler.	505	Crowley vs. Branner.
489	Carvalho vs. Skehan.	519	Healy vs. Rourke.
478	Booth vs. York.	520	Stockbridge vs. De Venose.
305	North vs. Corning.	521	Silversmith vs. Monroe.
248	Green vs. Geigerman.	481	Davis vs. Wandelier.
410	Laurent vs. Purt.	482	Wortley vs. Rosenbaum.
343	Carpenter vs. Reilly.		
244	Peterson vs. Peterson.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EJECTMENT—ESTOPPEL—JUDGMENT—PARTIES IN INTEREST.

Elihu Evans, Plaintiff in Error vs. James Patterson.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court: The bill of exceptions (so called) in this case, is a sort of abstract or index to the history of a case tried in the Western District of Pennsylvania. Protesting against attempts at mystifying the merits of a case by such records, we shall proceed to notice the single error which it is supposed that the Court has committed in the charge to the jury. The case cannot be made intelligible without a brief notice of the very peculiar land law of Pennsylvania. The proprietors of the province, in the beginning, allowed no one man to locate and survey more than three hundred acres. To evade this rule in after times, it was the custom for speculators in land to make application in the names of third persons, and having obtained a warrant to take from them what was called a "deed-poll," or brief conveyance of their inchoate equitable claim. Pennsylvania, until of late years, had no Courts of Equity. Hence, in an action of ejectment the plaintiff might recover without showing a legal title. If he had a prior inchoate or equitable title, either as trustee or *cestui que trust*, he might recover. The Courts treated the applicant or warrantee as trustee for the party who paid the purchase money, paid even the surveying fees; for the purchase money, under the location or application system, was not paid at the time, and sometimes never. When the State succeeded to the title of the proprietors the application system was abandoned, and warrants were granted on payment of the purchase money for the number of acres for which his warrant called. Hence, when the claimant of the warrant was unable to show his deed-poll he might recover by showing that he paid the purchase money; that the warrantee whose name was used was, therefore, trustee for him. And an ejectment might also be maintained in the name of the warrantee, although he had no beneficial interest in the land, and had no knowledge of the institution of the suit. (See Campbell vs. Galbreath, 1 Watts, 70; and also Ross vs. Baker, 51 ch., 391, which was decided on the title now in question.) To come to the history of the present case, Daniel Broadhead was the owner of the warrant in the name of William Barker. He had died intestate. The defendant in error had brought up the titles of the different heirs, and found Eli Evans, the father of the plaintiff in error, and others in possession, claiming title as settlers. But as the deed-poll from Barker to Broadhead could not be found, the defendant in error brought his first ejectment in the name of the warrantee and recovered. The objection was made that Patterson, the defendant in error, could not maintain his suit in such form. But the Supreme Court, in the cases above cited, determined that he could. Afterward, finding the same parties or their privies in possession, (A. D. 1855,) he brought another ejectment in his own name; and having found the lost deed-poll to Broadhead, he was able to deraign his title regularly from the original warrantee, and had another verdict and judgment in his favor. In the case now before us, Elihu Evans, the plaintiff in error, had succeeded to the claim of his father, Eli Evans. On the trial, the defendant in error had again deraigned his title from Barker, the warrantee, and gave in evidence also his two former recoveries. As he had already shown a title regularly deraigned from the original warrantee, and the defendant, Evans, had shown no title at all, the two former verdicts were unnecessary, but were conclusive, according to the laws of Pennsylvania, between the same parties and their privies. The only objection made by Evans was to the conclusiveness of the two verdicts, because the first suit was in the name of Barker, and, as now appeared by the deed to Broadhead, that Barker had no title. When the recovery was had in his name, it was argued that such "verdict and judgment should not be counted." The record showed that at the time the first ejectment was brought, Patterson had bought up the title from Broadhead's heirs; that the suit was carried on by him in the name of the warrantee for his own use. No objection was made to the admission of the first verdict and judgment, because the parties defendant were not the same, or for want of privity between the defendant and the parties defendant in the former action. But it was contended that the first verdict and judgment "should not be considered against him" for want of privity between the plaintiffs. There was satisfactory evidence that Patterson was the real party in interest, and conducted both suits and recovered, in the first suit, in the name of a trustee, and in the second, in his own name, as *cestui que trust* of the equitable estate—as where one suit was in a real or fictitious lease from John Doe, and the other in the name of Richard Roe. The jury were instructed that if they believed the evidence that Patterson was the real party in both suits, the two verdicts and judgments were conclusive. But the plaintiff below having deraigned the title from the warrantee, and the plaintiff in error having shown no title, the question as to the estoppel was of no importance, as the Court were bound to instruct the jury, that without its aid their verdict should be the same.

The plaintiff in error, having failed to show any error in the record, the judgment is affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The October Term of this Court opened yesterday. The panel of Grand Jurors was called, and a sufficient number being in attendance the jury were sworn in, Mr. S. C. Carll having been appointed foreman.

The Judge proceeded to charge them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The nature of the duties which you will be called upon to perform as Grand Jurors of the United States is the same in general as that devolved upon Grand Jurors in the Courts of the State, with which you may be presumed to be familiar. The subjects which will come before you, however, are different, for these Courts take cognizance only of offences against the laws of the United States. You will only be asked to consider violations of laws which have been enacted by Congress.

This class of subjects, formerly quite limited, has increased largely, and the later statutes are of the most important character. They affect every citizen, and it becomes of importance to every one that they should be enforced, and that those who violate them should be punished. I shall call your attention to two only of these statutes. One of them is the statute against counterfeiting. This offence was formerly an offence mainly against the laws of the State. But when the National currency came in in its various forms of bonds and notes, then it became an offence against the laws of the United States, and consequently came before the United States Courts. Some offences under this law will come before you. This class of crimes is an important one, affecting the poor as well as the rich. You will investigate the cases, and find bills in all cases where the evidence is sufficient. It is to be hoped that the prisoners may not be merely the ignorant employes alone, while the abler principal shall have escaped. But if the greater offenders cannot be reached the lesser offenders must be, in order that willing tools may not be found for unscrupulous men, who, by their means, prey upon the community.

Another class, and a large class of cases that will come before you, are violations of the Internal Revenue Law. This is a statute whose importance cannot be overstated. There is no man in the country who is not touched by it, no interest in the community which it does not affect. Even the life of the nation itself is involved in it, for without it the national debt cannot be paid. Therefore, in considering these cases you are called to an important duty.

The question whether the law is well adapted to its object, whether a tax is high or low, or should be higher or lower, is one with which you have nothing to do. Your question is whether the law has been violated. The law as it stands must be enforced by the Courts of the United States, and I trust that it will be in this Court. But lest an impression should prevail that you are called upon to enforce a statute which has proved itself ill-adapted to its purpose, it may be stated that it is doubtful whether any facts are known which would warrant a substantial change of the law. No statute intended for the collection of so large an amount of money can be enforced without great difficulty. When it is known that every one pays his just share of the taxes, and that honesty is exercised in their collection, and that every official who fails in his duty is brought to justice and punished, then it will be time enough to determine whether this law is well or ill adapted for its object. Without that no tax can be collected, whether great or small. I have no fear of its enforcement here, as far as Courts and juries are concerned. I doubt whether any case, whether criminal or for forfeiture only, which has been presented to a jury in this Court, has been decided against the Government in which the Government could reasonably have expected to succeed; and I have no doubt that you also will do your duty. I shall not take time to go over the various provisions of the law; that will be better done by the law officers as each case shall come before you. You will have to investigate cases against citizens for distilling spirits without paying the special tax, for embezzling the money of the Government, for removing spirits from the custody of the Government without complying with the law, for conspiracies to defraud the Government by means of fraudulent bonds, &c., &c. I only charge you that you examine each case carefully, and present every man against whom the evidence is sufficient, without fear or favor. Let it be known by your action that no man, however high or well known, can break the law of the United States without being promptly indicted, (and he will be as promptly tried;) and let it be known that no man is so low that he can break those laws without attracting the attention of the Grand Jury of the United States. You have nothing to do with the trial of these cases. You will hear such testimony as the District-Attorney shall present. He will attend and explain each case to you as it comes up. Though, perhaps, it is unnecessary, I caution you that you allow no person other than the Grand Jurors to speak to any of you in relation to your business, and I charge you that, if any man shall approach you in that way, it is your duty to bring the case before the Court, that he may be dealt with according to law. You will retire to your deliberations, and arrange your business to suit your convenience, but I counsel you to give as much time as possible to it, that the business of the United States may not be delayed.

The Grand Jury then retired, and the Court took up the admiralty calendar.

THE CALLICOTT CASE.

During the call of the calendar, District-Attorney Tracy came in and stated that he wished to take the instruction of the Court in a matter connected with the case against Mr. Callicott; that, as was well known, the Government had employed Mr. Keasby to conduct the case, as he (Mr. Tracy) was compelled to be a witness; that it was very important that Mr. Keasby should conduct the case before the Grand Jury, but he had not felt authorized to do so without the direction of the Court.

The Judge said that the District-Attorney must take his own course about it; that the assistant of the District-Attorney could attend before the Grand Jury, and any person whom the District-Attorney should appoint as his assistant could therefore attend.

The District-Attorney said he did not like to take that course without calling the attention of the Court to the matter.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 2.

Before Justice Sutherland.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—IS THE ACT OF 1865 CONSTITUTIONAL?

In the Matter of the Application of Joseph E. Lynn, to be Discharged from Imprisonment.—This case came before the Court on writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, whereby the keeper of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island was commanded to produce the body of Lynn and show cause why he should not be discharged. The facts of the case, taken in connection with the points of law presented, render this proceeding of more than common interest. In the first place we will briefly recite the facts.

On or about the 10th of September last, Mr. John Johnson, a young man just arrived in New-York from Glasgow, Scotland, saw an advertisement in some of the morning papers to the effect that coachmen, gardeners, porters, &c., were wanted at the office of Mr. Joseph E. Lynn, the prisoner. Lynn gave the street and number of his office in the advertisement and promised to secure places for such applicants as wanted situations of the kind advertised. Mr. Johnson went to the place indicated, saw Mr. Lynn, paid him $2—the sum charged—and was told by the latter to call the next day, when he would be secured the position of a coachman. Mr. Johnson called the next day, but Mr. Lynn then ignored him entirely. When he pressed for a return of the $2, or the situation, as promised, Lynn said he knew nothing about Johnson, never saw him before and ordered him out of his office.

On this state of facts a complaint was made to the proper authorities, a warrant was issued and Lynn was taken into custody. He was brought before Justice Dowling, who held the Special Sessions, was tried and found guilty of having stolen $2 "by trick and device," and sentenced to six months' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island and to pay a fine of $50, his imprisonment to last until the fine is paid. Under this sentence he was about a week ago sent to the Island, and hence had commenced to serve out his term of imprisonment, when the writ was issued from this Court. The points of law involved are substantially as follows:

Mr. C. Patterson in behalf of the prisoner contended: 1. That the act of the Legislature passed April 24, 1865, so far as it provided for the holding of the Special Sessions by two only of the Police Justices of the City was unconstitutional and hence void. He read that portion of the act bearing upon the point as follows:

Chapter 563, page 1,132 of the Session Laws of 1865, the first section is as follows:

"Hereafter the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, shall be held by the two Police Justices elected, respectively, in the Second and Sixth Judicial Districts of the City, and said Justices shall exclusively possess and exercise all the powers heretofore possessed and exercised by the Court of Special Sessions, as the said Court has been organized and held." The last section is: "In case of sickness, absence or disability of either of said two Police Justices, it shall be lawful for the other, and he is hereby authorized to hold the said Court of Special Sessions."

Counsel for prisoner said that if the Legislature had the right to designate the district or districts from which the Justice should be selected, why could they not name the individual and appoint him at once? He urged that by this system at least three-fourths of the citizens of New-York were disfranchised, and if it were constitutional to disfranchise three-fourths of the voters, why may not the balance be disfranchised? If the electors have no right to choose their judicial officers, let the Legislature appoint them at once, without going through the farce of an election. On the point as to disfranchisement, counsel cited the Constitution of this State, Article I, section 1: "No member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers. Section 2—The trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever. But a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law."

As to the last section cited, counsel insisted that the act of 1865, reorganizing the Special Sessions, is unconstitutional, in not having made provision for the trial by jury. By the Constitution, all persons charged with crime or offences of any kind are, as a matter of right, entitled to a jury trial. No Legislative act can deprive them of it, so long as it is in the organic law of the land.

Mr. Bedford, Assistant District-Attorney, suggested that Mr. Lynn had expressly waived his right of trial by jury, and he exhibited to the Court a paper signed by the prisoner, in which he says he waives a jury trial.

Mr. Patterson—Yes; but if your Honor please, here is the law, which provides that he shall be tried by a jury; that he shall have twenty-four hours in which to elect whether he will be tried by the Special or the General Sessions. The prisoner in this case had no opportunity to get his witnesses, to send for counsel, or to make any preparation whatever to meet the charge made against him. Moreover there is no such crime known to the law as "stealing by trick and device." That was not the offence with which he was charged, but, as appears from the record, that is the crime of which he was convicted. There is, said counsel, no such crime known to the law as "stealing by trick and device." This alone is sufficient to warrant the discharge of the prisoner.

The Assistant District-Attorney suggested that the well-known case of Zeno Burnham was similar and he was convicted, and the judgment had to stand. The only difference in the two cases was the amount out of which the victims had been defrauded.

Mr. Patterson—The Special Sessions as organized under the act of 1865 is held by one Justice only. It would seem to have been the intent of the legislators to allow Justice Dowling or Justice Kelly to sit as it might suit their convenience. They make their own arrangements to suit their own convenience. One is sufficient to hold the Court as will be seen by the terms of the act cited. Hence within the intent and meaning of the Constitution of this State, three-fourths of the citizens of this metropolis are disfranchised.

Mr. Bedford called the attention of the Court to the decision of the General Term in the case of Stephen H. Branch, who was sometime ago sentenced to serve a term on Blackwell's Island. In that instance the Court, after an extended argument, held that where the prisoner had entered upon his term of confinement, the writ would not lie, and must be dismissed whenever that fact was made known. In this case Lynn had already commenced to serve out his six months' imprisonment, when the writ of *habeas corpus* was granted. The Court was bound by this General Term decision, and could not do less than dismiss these proceedings.

Judge SUTHERLAND said there was at least one important question involved in the proceedings as they had been presented to him, and hence he did not feel at liberty to decide at that time. The case was, after some further discussion, adjourned over to the 10th inst., at which time the Court intimated he would render a decision. Meantime the prisoner Lynn is to be remanded to the Penitentiary.

For the relator, Mr. C. Patterson; for the respondents, Assistant District-Attorney Bedford.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 2, 1867.

$13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. 110⅝		300 Pacific Mail.......	141
100,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.. 111		300 do..........	141½
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64.......... 109		400 do..........	
15,000 do.......... 109⅜		300 do......2d call	142
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65.......... 109⅜		67 do..........	141¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62.......... 113⅜		100 Boston W. P.......	18
50,000 do.......... 113		500 Wells Fargo Ex....	56
3,000 do.......... 113		100 do..........	56⅜
30,500 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New Is..... 107⅜		200 do..........	56⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.......... 99⅜		100 do......2d call	56
2,000 do.......... 99⅜		100 N. Y. Cen.......	108⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, New issue.. 107⅜		1100 do..........	108⅜
1,000 Tr. N., 7-10s, 2d Ser.......... 106⅜		35 do......2d call	109
10,000 3d Series.......... 106⅜		100 do..........	109⅜
8,000 do.......... 106⅜		100 do..........	109⅜
2,000 do......Small 106⅜		200 do..........	109½
7,000 Tenn. 6s....new 63⅜		200 Erie R..........	66
6,000 do.......... 63⅜		18.0 do..........	66⅜
23,000 Tenn. St. 6s...x-c 64⅜		200 do......s60	66⅜
2,000 Vir. 6s, New.... 48		300 do......b10	66⅜
5,000 do.......... 47⅜		200 do......2d call	67
5,000 do......b30 48		300 do..........	67⅜
3,000 Ga. St. 7s....... 83		200 do..........	67
3,000 Missouri 6s...... 104⅜		100 do......s30	67
30,000 O. & M. Cer.... 26⅜		42 do..........	66⅜
10,000 do......b30 26		50 do..........	67
40,000 do......2d call 26⅜		100 do..........	66⅜
154,000 do.......... 27		200 Erie Railroad P...	75
1,000 Buff., N.Y.&E.1st 91		100 Hud. Riv. R.......	127⅜
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st.... 101		500 do......2d call	127⅜
5,000 Ill. St. Bs....... 11¼		200 Reading R.......	101⅜
10,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs.... 83		100 Mich. Cen. R.....	108
10,000 Tol.&Wab. 2d M 80⅜		700 M. S. & N. I......	82
1,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B 102⅜		200 Ill. Cen. R.......	122
2,000 Ohio & M. 1st M. 87		200 Cleve. & Pitts....	79⅜
1,000 P., Ft.W.& C. 2d. 97⅜		400 do......2d call	80
4,000 Alt. & T.H.2d Pr 83⅜		400 do..........	80⅜
5,000 Mar. & C. 2d M. 63		400 do..........	80⅜
5 Am. Ex. Bk....... 119		10 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	99⅜
20 Bank of N. Amer.. 109⅜		600 Chic. & N. W.....	42⅜
25 do.......... 109⅜		50 do..........	42⅜
20 St. Nicholas Bank.. 104⅜		1800 do..........	42
10 Fourth Nat. Bank. 107		400 do......2d call	43⅜
10 Bank of Commerce 117		100 do..........	43⅜
150 Cum. Coal Pr..... 30		700 do..........	43⅜
100 Mar. Pf......... 17⅜		400 Chic. & N. W. Pf..	67
50 Quick. Min. Co..... 26		150 do..........	67⅜
100 do......b30 26⅜		1600 do..........	67⅜
50 do......2d call 26⅜		200 do......s30	67⅜
300 West. U. T....... 36		200 do......b15	67⅜
100 do.......... 36⅜		400 do......2d call	67⅜
400 do.......... 36⅜		100 do..........	67⅜
500 do.......... 36⅜		600 Clev. & Tol. R....	125⅜
2000 do.......... 36⅜		100 Chic. & R. I......	103⅜
100 do......b60 37		100 do..........	103⅜
800 do.......... 36⅜		100 do..........	103⅜
100 do......b30 37		8 Chi., B. & Q......	128⅜
1575 do.......... 37		68 M.&P.D.C. 2d P...	77
1500 do......b60 37⅜		100 Mil. & St. Paul.b30	43⅜
500 do......s60 36⅜		200 do..........	43⅜
100 do......b30 37⅜		200 do......2d call	44
61 do......2d call 36⅜		100 do..........	44⅜
300 do.......... 36⅜		200 do..........	45⅜
300 do.......... 36⅜		100 do......b30	45⅜
200 Atlantic Mail.... 112⅜		300 Mil. & St. P. P...	64⅜
		100 do..........	64⅜
		100 do......b10	65
		100 Tol., W. & W.....	43⅜
		100 do..........	43⅜
		50 New-Jersey Cen. R.	122⅜
		300 P., F. W. & C.....	100⅜
		100 do......2d call	100⅜
		100 Alt. & T. H.......	49

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '71, C.	117	20 Am. Ex. Co.......	57
1,000 U. S. 6s, '71, R..	110⅜	900 N. Y. Cen.......	109⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	110⅜	100 do..........	109
36,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62..........	113	1200 Erie Railroad....	66⅜
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65......s3	109⅜	500 Mich. S. & N. I...	82⅜
4,500 do..........	109⅜	100 do......b15	82⅜
90,000 U. S 5-20s C., 65, new iss..........	107⅜	100 do......b30	82⅜
3,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40, C..	99⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	109
15,500 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. Sec. Series.....	106⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts....	80⅜
4,000 Mo. St. 6s......	104⅜	100 Alt. & T. H...b30	50
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.	63⅜	100 Chi. & N. W.....	43⅜
30,000 do..........	63⅜	100 do......b10	43⅜
10,000 O. & Miss. C.b10	27	100 do..........	43
10,000 do..........	27⅜	400 do......b15	43⅜
20,000 West. U. Tel....	36⅜	300 do..........	43⅜
500 Pacific Mail.....	142	400 do..........	42⅜
1,0 do..........	142⅜	100 do..........	42⅜
100 Canton Co.......	43⅜	600 Chi. & N. W. P....	66⅜
100 Adams Express....	59⅜	100 do..........	67
200 do..........	59⅜	200 Ill. Cen.........	121⅜
200 do..........	60	20 Chi. & R. I......	103⅜
100 Wells Fargo Ex...	56	100 do..........	102⅜
		100 do..........	102⅜
		100 do..........	102⅜
		300 Mil. & St. Paul...	44⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 West. U. Tel.......	36	200 Reading R.......	101⅜
800 do..........	[illegible]	100 do......b15	101⅜
500 do......b30	[illegible]	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	[illegible]
[illegible] do..........	[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. S. & N. I...	[illegible]
[illegible] do......b5	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Pitts....	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R.....	[illegible]	[illegible] do......b10	[illegible]
[illegible] do......c	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Tol. R...	[illegible]
[illegible] do......c	[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. R. I. & Pac..	[illegible]
[illegible] do......b3	[illegible]	[illegible] do..........	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Railroad....	[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & N. W. P...	[illegible]
[illegible] do......c	[illegible]	[illegible] do......b15	[illegible]
[illegible] do......s3	[illegible]	[illegible] do..........	[illegible]
[illegible] do......b3	[illegible]	200 Chic. & N. W. P...	66⅜
200 do......b3	66⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C. ex-div	[illegible]
[illegible] do......s3	66⅜		
100 C. S. Ex. Co.......	57⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Canton Co.......	44⅜	200 M. S. & N. I......	82⅜
50 Adams Ex. Co......	59	300 do......b15	82½
200 Pacific Mail......	142	100 do......c	82⅜
1200 West. U. Tel......	36⅜	300 Chic., R. I. & P....	103⅜
200 do......b30	36⅜	100 do......b15	103
200 N. Y. Cen.......	109⅜	900 do......b3	103⅜
100 do......c	109⅜	1300 Chi. & N. W.....	43⅜
200 do......b3	109⅜	200 do......b10	43⅜
200 do..........	109⅜	300 do......c	43⅜
1200 Erie R........	67⅜	100 do......s10	43⅜
900 do......c	67⅜	500 do..........	43⅜
100 do......b30	67⅜	200 do......b5	43⅜
200 do......b5	67⅜	100 do......b15	43⅜
200 Mil. & St. P. Pr....	65	1200 Chic. & N. W. Pf..	67⅜
600 Reading R.......	101⅜	200 do......c	67⅜
200 do......b30	101⅜	200 do......s10	67⅜
200 do......b3	101⅜	300 do......s3	67⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R.......	127⅜	200 P., F. W. & Chi....	101
400 Clev. & Pitts......	80⅜	100 Ill. Central R.....	121⅜
200 do......b15	80⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol......	128⅜
200 do......c	80⅜		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 West. U. Tel......	36⅜	200 Reading R.......	101⅜
100 N. Y. Cen......s3	109	200 do......b30	101⅜
600 Erie R.........	66	1200 M. S. & N. I. R....	81⅜
400 do..........	66⅜	100 do......b30	82
300 do..........	66⅜	200 do......s3	81⅜
200 do......s3	66⅜	500 do......s3	81⅜
100 do......s3	66⅜	400 Clev. & Pitts......	79⅜
600 C. & N. W. Pr......	66⅜	100 Chi., R. I. & P....	102⅜
1200 do..........	67	400 Chi. & N. W.....b3	42⅜
200 do......b3	67⅜	500 do..........	42⅜
100 do......b10	67⅜		

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2—P. M.

The official announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that he will issue the $50,000,000 of Three ₱ cent. Certificates of Deposit authorized by Congress to take the place of the October and December Compound Interest Notes has relieved the Money market of the anxiety which began to be felt in some quarters as to the effect upon the Bank reserve of paying off the October Compounds, without providing the substitute authorized by Congress. This relief has come in a more decided and comprehensive form than we respectfully foreshadowed last week. The Secretary has determined to anticipate not only the $20,000,000 falling due this month, but the $30,000,000 falling due in December, if the holders will bring forward the Notes at once and accept the new Certificates, which many of them will no doubt do. By the following provisions of the Act of Congress it will be seen that the Banks are authorized to hold the new Certificates as so much lawful Money reserve:

An Act to Provide Ways and Means for the Payment of Compound Interest Notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That for the purpose of redeeming and retiring any Compound Interest Notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue temporary loan certificates in the manner prescribed by section four of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money on demand; *and said certificates of temporary loan may constitute and be held, by any national bank holding or owning the same, as a part of the reserve provided for in sections thirty-one and thirty-two of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency* secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864: *Provided*, That not less than two-fifths of the entire reserve of such bank shall consist of lawful money of the United States: *And provided further*, That the amount of such temporary certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed $50,000,000.

Approved, March 2, 1867.

Our neighbor of the *Tribune* scolds the Secretary quite roundly for thus complying with the act of Congress. He taunts him with a want of courage to do right—that is, to put the screws on the Money market and break things generally. We suspect our neighbor is rather disappointed than angry. He made undue haste last week to deny that the Secretary would do what the TIMES said he would probably soon do and what he has now done. He declared that no relief would come or ought to come from this source. Perhaps he will now amuse his readers by denying altogether or greatly depreciating the effect of the measure on the banking and trade movements of the season. We should not be surprised to find him on this tack to-morrow morning.

The October and December Compounds are held by the Savings Banks, Insurance Companies and other Money Corporations, as well as to some extent by the public at large, in common with the National Banks. The reserves of the latter will be increased to the extent that the exchanges for the new certificates are made at once. The Treasury Office, however, will make no discrimination in giving out the certificates in favor of the New-York Associated Banks, so that the more they can get from the other holders, and the sooner they apply, the larger will be the proportion of the $50,000,000 secured to the banking movement of this City. At least half the amount could readily be employed here, and the remainder by the Banks of the neighboring cities, for Clearing-house and reserve purposes.

The market for Money was active to-day at 7 ₱ cent. The Brokers in the Public Funds were the heaviest borrowers. The quotation for old 5-20s came lower from Frankfort and London, while there was some pressure to sell the new issues, and also the 7-30 ₱ cents. by some of the Country and City Banks, and also by a few of the large Merchants, who want the proceeds in their regular business. The prices, however, for all descriptions are well supported, and the whole decline since the 7 ₱ cent. Money market set in is scarcely 1 ₱ cent. The Brokers of the Railroad market, on the Stock Exchange, find no difficulty in selling Money at 7 ₱ cent. They had a very strong market to sell their Stocks on if satisfied with the advance since last week, and there was also a borrowing demand for Erie and New-York Central. The Gold Brokers were also easy, and allowed only 3@5 ₱ cent. interest in lending their surplus Gold. The Gold Room advanced on the Cable telegrams to 143⅞@144 ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange a large business was done in the New-York and Western Railways and in the Steamship and Western Telegraph Stocks at advancing prices. New-York Central from 108⅞ last night rose to 109⅝ ₱ cent., and Erie sold at one time at 67⅛ ₱ cent. The Northwest Common and Preferred shares were active and higher, and the other Western Roads in good demand. The Street appears to be in a fog as to the causes and sources of the sudden reaction of *eight* ₱ cent. in Erie and *four* ₱ cent. in New-York Central from the raid of last week. The impression is strong, however, that the recent bearish combination and campaign have not proved either fortunate or harmonious, and it is hinted that there is some hard swearing, not only among the parties to the raid, but among their victims in the Long Room and on the Street, who were persuaded to sell *short* and keep *short*, while some of the leaders were quietly covering their contracts in Michigan Southern and Erie, and going *long* in the last named and very eccentric and mercurial stock. These disappointments and mutual heart-burnings are not even compensated by ruin to any of the prominent *Bull* speculators or by getting Mr. VANDERBILT and his Hudson River and Central friends "in a tight place," or by the hope that Money is to be more stringent in October than through the last weeks of September. The probability now is that the increasing traffic on the Railways, the active movement of the large Western crops and the improvement in the trade of the country generally, will be suffered to have their legitimate effect upon the Stock Exchange.

After the adjournment of the Boards in the afternoon, the Railways were less excited and lost part of the advance of the day. The Public Funds closed with a steadier feeling. The Foreign Exchanges continue weak. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following general quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s.......	[illegible]	99⅜	Northwest........	42⅜	42⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862...	[illegible]	113	N. West Pref.....	66⅜	66⅜
U. S. Coup. 5-20s..	[illegible]	107⅜	Rock Island......	102⅜	102⅜
N. Y. Central......	108⅜	109⅜	Fort Wayne.......	100⅜	100⅜
Erie..............	66⅜	66⅜	W. U. Telegraph..	36⅜	36⅜
Hudson............	128⅜	127⅜	St. Paul Pref.....	64	64⅜
Reading...........	101⅜	101⅜	Pacific Mail......	140⅜	142
Mich. Southern....	82	81⅜	Toledo&Wabash....	42⅜	42⅜
Pittsburgh........	79⅜	79⅜	American Gold.....	143⅜	143⅜
Tenn. 6s, new.....	64	63⅜	Bills on London...	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867..........	143	5-20 cou., 1867..........	107⅜
6 ₱ cent., 1868..........	141	5-20 reg., 1867..........	107⅜
6 ₱ cent., coup, 1868....	141	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1871....	115
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881....	110⅜	5-20 cou., 1871..........	118
500 & 1,000, '81.........	111	End. coup., 1871.........	115
5-20 reg., 1862..........	104⅜	End. coupons, 1874.......	109
5-20 500 & 1,000.........	113	10-40 reg................	99⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864...	108⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000........	99⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865...	109⅜	7 3-10 2d series.........	106⅜
5-20, reg., 1865, new is.	107⅜	7 3-10 3d series.........	106⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new is..	107⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan......	106	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879.	101⅜
N. Y. B'y loan...........	107	Illinois 6 ₱ c War Loan..	101⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872.	99⅜	Indiana 6 ₱ ct. War Ln	96
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	99⅜	Indiana 5s..............	92⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	99⅜	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868...	66
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875.	99⅜	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	64⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877.	100	Tennessee new bds.......	63⅜
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875........	100	Tennessee 5s. new bds...	62
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886........	101	Georgia 6s..............	73
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860.	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds...	93⅜
Illinois reg. 1860.......	101	North Carolina 6s.......	67
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860.	101⅜	N. C. 6s, ex coupons....	52⅜
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862.	101⅜	North Car. 6s, n. bds...	51⅜
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865.	101⅜	Missouri 6s.............	104⅜
Illinois 6s c. '7 aft. 1870.	101⅜	Missouri R. & St. Jo. is.	81⅜
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	101⅜	Cal. 7s.................	127

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York............	127	American Exchange.	119
Manhattan...........	135	Bank of North Am'a.	109¼
Mechanics'..........	119	Hanover...........	110¼
Union...............	117	Irving............	100
America.............	145	Nassau............	108
Merchants' Exch'ge..	111	Shoe and Leather..	112
Seventh Ward........	107	Corn Exchange.....	121
State of New-York...	111	St. Nicholas......	104¼
Commerce............	116¼	Park..............	152
Ocean...............	101	Fourth National...	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1867......	93½	Tol. & W. 1st M.......	90
Erie 1st Mort. 1867......	106	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89½
Erie 1st indorsed........	103	Tol. & W 2d M.........	
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879....	101	Tol. & W. eq. bonds...	67½
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883...	98½	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88.	81
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880...	88	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	73
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888...	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d M......	98
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	91	Chi. & R. I. 1st M....	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869.	101	Chi. & R. I. Con. Iss..	90½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.. s. f. '85.	104	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875...	98	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M....	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72...	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M...	92	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M.......	95
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo	104	Cleve. & P. 4th M......	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870....	118	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	95
Alton & T. H. 1st M......	93½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	87
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd...	81½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	77
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	77
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund....	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M..	88
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds....	82½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M...	76
Chi. & N. W. 1st M......	85½	Ohio. & Mil. 1st M.....	88
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv......	81½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	70
Del. L. & W. 1st M......	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......	98½

Among the passengers who returned home from Europe by the *Scotia* this morning are Mr. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Mr. CHARLES SPEAR and Mr. P. H. STEVENS, of the Stock Exchange; Mr. W. C. PICKERSGILL, of Messrs. W. C. PICKERSGILL & Co., Bankers, and Mr. DAVID DUNCAN, of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers.

The Illinois Central Company, in September, collected the large sum of $430,300 from their previous land sales, being nearly double the collections of September, 1866. They also sold 15,652 acres of land at an average of $11 40 ₱ acre. The traffic of their road will show a gain of about $100,000 on September, 1866.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for September are $200,400, gold, and the operating expenses $38,762, leaving as surplus of net earnings $171,638. This is upon a trifle less than 100 miles operated. It is expected the track will be carried 35 miles further during this month, which brings it fairly into the Salt Lake Basin and makes an addition to its local traffic.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of Aug. 30, says:

"The crop of barley now being gathered in this State is generally conceded to be considerably below the usual average. The low price of this grain during the last six months of 1866 was doubtless the principal cause of the present deficient crop. For the first six months of this year the market ruled about the same as for the preceding six months, seldom exceeding $1 and often falling below 90c. ₱ 100 lbs. Soon after the commencement of the present harvest year an advance took place, the price rising from $1@$1 05 on the 6th of July, to $1 45@$1 50 on the 31st of that month. This upward tendency has continued during the greater part of the present month, reaching its climax a few days ago, the highest reported sale being at $1 95 for choice old brewing. At the time when the market was most excited, it was confidently predicted that the advance would not probably stop until the price touched $2, when a reaction was expected. Thus far the result has been pretty much as anticipated. The occasion of the advance was partly due to the liberal orders from the interior, resulting in an unusual demand, coupled with a speculative movement which occurred about the same time. The orders from the interior have ceased, followed by a renewal of shipments to this city. The result is a weakening of prices, particularly for feed qualities. The quotations yesterday for new crop feed were $1 70@$1 80, with but little inquiry. Choice old brewing was quoted at $1 80@$1 90, selling chiefly at $1 85. The receipts of barley at this port for the first eight weeks of the present harvest year compare as follows with the same time in 1866:

Week ending	1867.	1866.
July 6	23,210	15,394
July 13	20,136	14,855
July 20	24,683	6,873
July 27	22,370	6,086
August 3	19,368	5,850
August 10	14,205	7,163
August 17	9,670	7,150
August 24	23,245	16,649
Totals	154,887	80,020

The increase in the receipts this year, as will be seen, is over 90 ₱ cent. Should the receipts continue at the above rate during the remainder of the year, the aggregate would equal the highest figures yet recorded. For the purpose of showing how our receipts have run for a number of harvest years, as well as the quantities annually exported, we reproduce from our statistics the following tabular statement:

	Receipts, sacks.	Exports, sacks.		Receipts, sacks.	Exports, sacks.
1857-58	637,568	142,616	1862-63	432,203	49,809
1858-59	779,870	295,836	1863-64	611,143	40,273
1859-60	549,298	69,246	1864-65	399,009	22,784
1860-61	677,455	339,537	1865-66	989,808	339,571
1861-62	611,227	188,619	1866-67	696,635	153,080

It will be noticed that the receipts for the first five years show an annual average of 640,000 sacks, while the exports show an annual average of 207,000 sacks, or 32 ₱ cent. of the total receipts. During the last five years the receipts averaged 620,000 sacks ₱ annum, and the exports 121,000 sacks ₱ annum, or about 20 ₱ cent. of the total receipts. The annual, average, therefore, of the past decade has been as follows: Receipts, 630,000 sacks; exports, 164,000 sacks, or 26 ₱ cent. of the average annual receipts. We have no means of knowing the amount held over from the crop of 1865-66, nor the extent of the crop now being gathered, beyond the generally received opinion that the quantity in both cases is light. The exports during the past two months have been quite insignificant; and while present prices continue to rule, no improvement in this direction need be expected. Hence the supply likely to be available will be relatively much larger than in previous years, notwithstanding the aggregate quantity at present in the State may be considerably less than at the corresponding date in former years. It has been thought by some that importations would be necessary before the harvesting of another crop, but at present rates the supply will doubtless hold out much longer than is generally anticipated."

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1867.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 14th inst., in which you inquire if patent medicines manufactured prior to the passage of the Internal Revenue Law are liable to stamp duty.

In reply I have to say that if such medicines are sold or removed for consumption and sale, they are liable to stamp duty. The language of Schedule C is "that upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure containing any pills, powders, tinctures, &c., made and sold, or removed for consumption and sale," &c. The statute does not declare that hereafter every person making or preparing such articles shall be liable to the stamp duty, but the liability is upon the articles already made, when the same are sold, or removed for consumption or sale. The language of the enacting clause is different from that used in section 94 with regard to the specific and *ad valorem* duties. Section 94 declares expressly that the tax shall be paid by the manufacturer or producer, and upon articles which shall be produced and sold, or be manufactured, or made and sold, &c.

The reason for this difference is obvious. Section ninety-four imposes taxes only on domestic manufactures. But the stamp duties imposed by Schedule C applies equally to imported articles, on which impost duties have been paid, as to domestic manufactures and the time of manufacture and date of transportation, are immaterial. If the imported articles are offered or exposed for sale, except in original and unbroken packages, they are required to be stamped. The law does not require the manufacturer of articles liable to stamp duty, under Schedule C, to make monthly returns of products and sales—the stamp is the evidence of the payment of the tax. The absence of a stamp is prima facie evidence of fraud.

Section one hundred and sixty-nine of the act of June 30, 1864, still in force, declares that any person who shall offer or expose for sale any of the articles named in Schedule C, or in any amendments thereto, whether the articles so offered or exposed are imported or are of foreign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and penalties imposed by law in regard to the sale of domestic articles, without the use of the proper stamp, or stamps, denoting the tax paid thereon.

By this section, whoever offers or exposes for sale articles enumerated in Schedule C is to be regarded the manufacturer, and, whether the articles are of foreign or of domestic manufacture, he incurs the manufacturer's liabilities, the first of which is the affixing of proper stamps; and second, if he fails to affix such stamp, denoting the proper tax, he incurs a penalty of $50 for every such omission. The penalty is imposed under section 165—first, if he makes, prepares and sells; and second, if he removes for consumption or sale. Either of these conditions imposes the liability; the latter—removal for consumption or sale—equally with the former. This must be so, inasmuch as the liability attaches to foreign articles, made in a foreign country, by persons unknown to our revenue laws. It is clear, therefore, that the time of manufacture has not and cannot have anything to do with the question of liability to stamp tax. The only questions to be asked with regard to such articles are, first, do they come under either of the specifications named in the schedule of articles liable to stamps; and, second, are they or have they been sold, removed, offered or exposed for sale. If so, the person selling, exposing for sale, whether the actual maker of the articles or only a dealer in them, and whether made before or subsequent to the passage of the Internal Revenue law, must affix the proper stamps denoting the payment of the tax, or incur the penalty of the law.

Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, United States Collector, Indianapolis, Ind.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., I have to advise you that Collectors have no discretionary power to remit penalties incurred by parties from failure to pay annual taxes within the time required by law. In all cases where the penalty accrues it must be imposed and collected in accordance with instructions issued to Collectors, March 18, 1867. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE LEARN THAT THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY have sold their large building on Broadway, in which their principal business has been transacted for years. The purchasers are the New-York Equitable Life Insurance Company. The *Tribune*, this morning, in its money article, states that old Express Companies' stocks are drooping.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	12,724	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	528	Cut Meats, pkgs.	....
Cornmeal, bags	100	Lard, pkgs	1,093
Wheat, bushels	31,786	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	80
Corn, bushels	16,210	Whisky, bbls.	323
Rye, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls.	4,881
Oats, bushels	39,590		

ASHES—Continue in demand and firm, at $9 75 for Pots, and $12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—At auction to-day 20,000 tons Pittston were disposed of, including 5,000 tons steamer at $4 62½@$4 70; 5,000 tons grate, $4 45@$4 75; 5,000 tons stove, $4 72½, and 5,000 tons egg, $4 65@$4 79 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Newburgh, N. Y.

COFFEE—Has been in less demand and less buoyant, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 14c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand since our last, and quoted steadier in price. Middling grades, 22c.@28½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 2,150 bales, against receipts of 361 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	3,003
Receipts last week	3,760
Receipts preceding week	4,805
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	17,569
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	452,052
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,451
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	6,533
Exports since Jan. 1	336,073
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	35,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	24,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	7,200
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	68,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly more active at a further advance of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl., the market, however, closing rather less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 60@$9 60; very poor to good extra State at $10 10@$10 80; good to choice extra State at $10 85@$11 35; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 25@$11 15 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 60@$9 60
Extra State	10 10@11 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 20@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 25@11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 40@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25@16 00

Southern Flour is improving. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., at $10 35@$16 for common to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in fair demand at from $6 75@$8 65 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $6 35 for City, $6 75 for Jersey, $5 85 for Caloric, and $6 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 700 bbls. and sacks, at $11 50@$13 50 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in unusually active request to-day, largely for export, and prices have advanced materially, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 215,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 95@$3 07½, the latter rate for a small lot of very Choice Amber Michigan, in store, at equal to $2 80; No. 1 Spring, to arrive and here, at $2 33@$2 39; No. 2 do., at $2 28@$2 32; No. 3 do., at $2 25@$2 26; Amber State at $2 75@$2 80; Amber Jersey at $2 60 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more request and has likewise advanced considerably, closing somewhat less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last, of 95,000 bushels, at $1 31½@$1 33, for Mixed Western, afloat; $1 29½@$1 32 for do., in store, and $1 33½ for nearly Pure Yellow (6,000 bushels.) per bushel. Rye continues scarce and wanted; sales 32,000 bushels, mainly to arrive, including State at $1 60, and Western at $1 50@$1 54 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in rather more request but heavy. We quote new Western at 72c.@74c., to arrive and here, ₱ bushel; sales 61,000 bushels. Barley continues quite heavy at $1 45 for State and $1 40 for Western. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10½ A. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1867: James L. Bennett, Buffalo, corn; Jacob Amos, Buffalo, shipstuffs; State of New-York, Buffalo, corn; Addie Bell, Buffalo, corn; Maggie, Buffalo, corn; Lamareaux, Buffalo, oats; City of Utica, Buffalo, oats; J. H. Walrath, Buffalo, wheat; Fred. Wyker, Buffalo, wheat; Monitor, Oswego, corn; Alex. Torns, Oswego, barley and flour; Fred. Seely, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Tip Top, Oswego, wheat, &c.; D. S. Read, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; W. B. Sabey, Oswego, wheat and corn; Cahawba, Oswego, Barley; George B. Ford, Buffalo, corn; Lafayette, Buffalo, oats; Lalla Rookh, Buffalo, wheat; A. Noxon, Buffalo, wheat; P. S. Marsh, Oswego, barley; Thomas J. Brow, Buffalo, wheat; William Van Horn, Buffalo, wheat; Mary Rowland, Buffalo, wheat; Industry, Buffalo, corn; M. Cavanagh, Buffalo, corn; Simon Cohn, Buffalo, corn; Merritt, Buffalo, rye; J. Allison, Buffalo, corn; L. J. Peck, Buffalo, corn; L. E. Harris, Buffalo, corn; Sister to Six Brothers, Buffalo, corn; Manhattan, Buffalo, corn; Crawford, Buffalo, corn; C. H. Smith, Buffalo, corn; G. J. Whitney, Buffalo, oats; David E. Moore, Buffalo, wheat; H. H. Freeman, Buffalo, corn and oats; Edwin Mead, Buffalo, wheat; J. A. Kelsey, Montezuma, barley; George, Rochester, flour; Lyons, Rochester, flour, &c.; Six Brothers, Buffalo, corn; Stars and Stripes, Buffalo, corn; J. Harrison, Buffalo, oats; Geo. W. Hall, Buffalo, wheat; W. W. Potter, Albion, barley, &c.; John Kratz, Buffalo, corn; A. W. Knettles, Buffalo, wheat; Smith Betts, Buffalo, corn; Soldier Boy, Oswego, barley; R. R. Dodge, Oswego, barley; Flying Frenchman, Rochester, flour; M. H. Phillips, Buffalo, corn; Jacob Cronse, Buffalo, wheat; J. Harvey Van Buren, Oswego, barley; William H. Helmer, Buffalo, wheat; H. B. Lord, Buffalo, corn; Mary H. Case, Buffalo, oats, &c.; L. H. Wheelock, Buffalo, wheat; Helen, Buffalo, oats, &c.

The *Argus* also gives the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in September, in the years 1866 and 1867:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	4,700	181,100	1,270,800	70,8[illegible]
1867	10,700	317,600	350,900	82,16[illegible]
Increase	6,000	136,500	Dec. 1,115,700	[illegible]

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at

tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of September, inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	120,100	2,261,300	20,180,900	342,600
1867	115,000	1,720,800	11,362,800	150,300
Decrease	5,100	540,300	8,876,600	189,800

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of 113,200 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of September, in the years indicated:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Canal opened	May 1.	May 1.	May 6.
Flour, barrels	37,600	120,100	115,000
Wheat, bushels	230,700	2,261,300	1,720,000
Corn, bushels	1,166,000	20,180,000	11,301,300
Barley, bushels	238,000	342,600	153,300
Oats, bushels	519,500	6,043,800	3,586,700
Rye, bushels	28,000	670,800	255,900
Malt, bushels	11,400	333,100	269,200
Beef, bbls	7,190	100	....
Pork, bbls	14,850	11	782
Bacon, lbs	1,273,100	....	34,400
Butter, lbs	107,700	47,300	49,500
Lard, lbs	1,934,100	58,900	627,900
Cheese, lbs	6,557,100	1,482,900	462,600
Wool, lbs	426,400	403,200	260,000

HAY—North River bale has been in rather more demand and heavy at 70c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 15 @$1 45 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is in fair request at 60c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request at steady prices, including American at 40c.@70c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market.*—New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 40c.@45c. ℔ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ℔ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ℔ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 45c.@60c. ℔ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@70c. ℔ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ℔ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been very quiet at former prices. Stock, 521 bales American and 11,755 bales foreign.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet but firm, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@60c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c. ℔ gallon. Stock, 8,615 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Are in less request to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@59½c. ℔ gallon; do. in bond, 50c.@50½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 90@$5; Resin at $3 75@$8 25 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 87; Pitch, $3 87@$4 25 ℔ bbl. Stocks in yard here, 4,223 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 323 bbls. Crude do., 52,508 bbls. Resin and 1,043 bbls. Tar.

OILS—Continue in demand, and quoted firm, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 30; Red Oil at 65c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 28@$1 31 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand since our last, at 18c.@19c. for Crude; 14c.@14½c. for Crude in bulk; 30c.@34c. for Refined, in bond, and 49c.@50c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon. Stock here, 5,585 bbls. Crude, and 34,680 bbls. Refined. The *Shipping List* gives the following exhibit of the Petroleum trade of the port since Jan. 1:

Received since Jan. 1—
1867 bbls. ....922,258 | 1866, bbls. 771.677
Exported same time:

	1867.	1866.
From New-York, gallons	22,297,443	23,043,574
From other ports, gallons	23,783,802	21,809,771
Totals, gallons	46,081,245	44,853,345
Same time, 1865, gallons		15,512,240
Same time, 1864, gallons		23,585,890

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in, opening at higher prices, but closing heavily. Sales since our last, 4,250 bbls., in lots, at $23 80@$24 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 87½ cash; and $20 50@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 12½c.@13c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@18c. for Hams ℔ lb.; sales equal to 250 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet, and nominal in price to-day. Lard continues in active request at firm and buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14½c.@15c., and small lots at 15¼c.@15½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in less demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 140 bbls., mostly new City. Tierce Beef is in fair request; 500 tcs. Western were sold, to arrive, on private terms. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter continues in request at 28c.@45c. for poor to choice State, and 17c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb.

Stocks in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Oct. 1, 1867.	Sept. 1, 1867.	Oct. 1, 1866.
Clear	42	95	2
Mess	55,944	68,301	45,633
Thin Mess	127	501	6
Prime Mess	1,793	2,965	584
Flank	....	1	....
Prime	2,347	3 508	154
Rumps	1,174	1,650	88
Refuse Mess	187	437	25
Refuse Prime Mess	86	114	12
Refuse Prime	131	96	173
Other Refuse	482	435	138
Uninspected	481	208	950
Grand total, bbls	62,797	78,311	47,665

BEEF.

City Mess	89	103	2,865
City Prime	42	852	4,192
Rep. Mess	69	....	13
Rep. Cnic. do	74	251	248
Railroad Beef	76	....	....
Refuse Mess	....	44	40
Refuse Prime	....	....	1,683
Other Refuse	....	....	1655
Uninspected bbls	194	....	49
Grand total, tcs. & bbls	544	1,250	9,625

RICE—Has been inactive, but quoted steady. Stock, 161 tierces Carolina and 9,279 bags cleaned East India.

SUGARS—Have been fairly active and quite buoyant; sales since our last, 1,400 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@13⅞c., and 185 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13⅞c. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at from 14½c.@16½c. ℔ lb. Stock, 45,774 hhds., 29,494 bags, and 61,390 boxes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 104,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 87,000 lbs. Stearine at 14c.@15½c.; 65,000 lbs. Grease at 7¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line during the past month, Messrs. M. Rader & Son notice thus: "The speculative movement noticed in our issue of 2d ult., continued throughout the month of September, with sales of about 1,200 hhds. to manufacturers, about 2,100 hhds. to exporters, and about 4,000 hhds. to jobbers and on speculation. The chief movement was in Leaf, suitable for cutting, and low grades, which have not been in large supply in the last crop, establishing a full advance, and clearing the market pretty well of these sorts. Exporters are less active, as they do not feel inclined to follow the sanguine views of our home dealers and manufacturers, and rather prefer to wait till the actual result of this year's crop is fully established. The reports from the best sections in the West are still unfavorable; the first planting has been cut and housed but is mostly short and thick leaf; the second planting stood more promising, but it is feared that the continued dry and hot weather will injure it: the the third planting will have likely to be cut green, to save it from frost, and estimates of the quantity produced this year vary from one-half to two-thirds of last year's yield. Quotations in currency: Common Lugs, 5½c.@5¾c.; good Lugs, 6c.@8½c.; common Leaf, 7½c.@11½c.; medium Leaf, 10c.@14c.; good Leaf, 12½c.@16c.; fine Leaf, 15c.@19c.; selections, 18c.@23c., ℔ lb. Common grades of Virginia had declined during the early part of the month, but fully recovered, and stand now, with all other grades, higher. The prospect of the crop seems to be satisfactory. Seedleaf Tobacco—Sales have again been large, owing partly to some speculative purchases and also on account of a desire on the part of jobbers to lay in a supply for consumption. Ohio has been the principal article dealt in, and some choice Wrappers of this sort have brought from 40c. to 45c. for home trade. With the exception of Ohio and Pennsylvania the sales have been mostly for home trade. In Connecticut and State the demand has improved, and for fine Wrappers of both sorts prices are stiffer. Quotations for Seedleaf: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 7c.@10c. for new, and 6c.@7c. for old; Wrappery lots, 25c.@40c. for old, and 15c.@30c. for new; fine Wrappers, 50c.@65c. for old, and 25c.@50c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 3½c.@5c. for old, and 4½c.@5c. for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old, and 8c.@14c. for new; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 12c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 2½c.@3½c. for old, and 3c.@4c. for new; average lots, 4½c.@10c. for old, and 7c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 10c.@50c. for old, and 15c.@40c. for new. Spanish Tobacco—The demand has been active during the month for fine quality; common and medium styles are neglected. The scarcity of fine grades has enhanced prices on those sorts considerably. The sales reach over 2,500 bales within our quotations. Of the receipts 2,500 bales go forward for owners' account. 100 bales were sold in bond at 10c.@14c., gold. Quotations: Poor, 70c.@75c.; Medium, 80c.@85c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05. Of Yara Tobacco the small stock on hand prevents large transactions; 70 bales new crop sold at 80c. for I. and II. cuts. Manufactured Tobacco—The market has been greatly unsettled, in consequence of certain changes proposed by the Revenue Department in bonded warehouses. The business of the month has been confined to small sales to meet actual wants for home trade, a fair amount of black work for export, and considerable inquiry for black half pounds, but of which there is little on the market. We continue our quotations of last month: Black Work—Common, 30c.@35c., tax paid; Good, 45c.@60c., tax paid; Fine, 60c.@70c. tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 35c.@45c., tax paid; Good, 50c.@75c., tax paid; Fine, 80c.@$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good, 18c.@22c., in bond; Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond; Bright Work—Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in demand, and sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls. Western, in bond, at 37c.@38c., chiefly at 38c., ℔ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Has been in fair request and held firmly.

WOOL—The business in Wool during the month of September Messrs. Tellkampf & Kitching notice thus: "The Wool market continued depressed throughout the last month, and there were no speculative movements to improve it. Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wools have been sold principally to consumers to a moderate extent at about former rates. The stocks have but slightly increased, as the arrivals from the interior fell off during September. California Wool, both Spring and Fall clip, free of burs, and in good condition, met with a ready sale at fair rates; the faulty, burry and heavy, however, met with no favor at even reduced prices. Texas and Mexican Wools continued in demand (with the exception of faulty lots) at about previous rates. Stocks are light and arrivals small. Foreign Fine Wools were placed in limited quantities, without an improvement in prices. The stock of Cape may be reduced to 1,500 bales, and of Mestizo some considerable shipments of the new clip were made to European markets, leaving a moderate stock. Quotations remain unchanged. Foreign Medium Wools could be sold at prices from 10 to 20 ℔ cent below what they are held, stocks being very light. Foreign Low Wools have moved slowly at some reduction in rates. From the European markets an improvement for desirable kinds of Fine Wools is mentioned, while the faulty kinds, of all descriptions, are neglected or selling at some decline only. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1866 were 59,526 bales, 36,713,112 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to Aug. 24, 1867, were 30,160 bales, 15,530,820 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending Sept. 27, 1867 were 836 bales, 823,633 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	50@52
¾ and ¾ blood do	44@48
Common and ¼ do	40@43
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@62
Extra to XX do	54@58
¾ and ¾ blood do	47@51
Common and ¼	42@44
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	47@48
¾ and ¾ blood fleece	42@44
Common and ¼ fleece	38@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@45
Unwashed fleeces	30@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@37
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@31
Common fleece	20@22
Common fleece, burry	14@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	42@44
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@32
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@21
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@19
Pulled fine	35@40
Pulled medium	30@33
Pulled common	25@28
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	44@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	30@33
Southern limed pulled	28@30
Tub Washed	46@50

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included, by steamer, 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; 23,500 bushels Wheat at at 6d.@7d., chiefly at 7d., ℔ bushel; 600 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. ℔ tierce; 500 boxes Bacon and 500 tcs. Lard at 25s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark, with 5,000 quarters grain at 6s., or, if to a direct port, at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For a Continental port, direct, a brig with 1,600 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

Sales of Real Estate.—Oct. 2.

BY WILLIAM KENNELLY.

Four-story brick house and lot, No. 898 2d-av	$9,000
BROOKLYN PROPERTY—BY JOHNSON & MILLER.	
Three-story brick house and lot on the northeast corner of Lee-av. and Ross-st	$6,500
Two lots on the south side of Hooper-st., near Bedford-av	800
Two lots on Hewes-st., on rear of above	825
Seven lots on Bedford-av., between Flushing-av. and River-st., each	800
One lot on Morton-st., near Wythe-av	900
One lot on Clymer-st., near Wythe-av	900
Two lots on Rush-st., near Wythe-av., each	1,100
Seven lots on Kean-st., junction of Broadway, each	575
Six lots on Hooper-st., near Harrison, each	580
Three lots on Marcy-av., corner of Rutledge-st., each	700

CLOTHING.

FALL AND WINTER OPENING.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Breakfast Robes, Robes de Chambre, Caps, Skirts, Waists, Corsets, Corset Covers, Cloaks, Sacks, Blouses, Under Garments, Children's Dresses, Hats, Caps, Infants' Wardrobes, Bridal Trousseau, &c.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK

Will be found in the above department.

OPENING OF CLOAKS

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

PARIS CLOAKS, SACKS,

BASQUES, CIRCULARS, &c.,

including all the

LATEST NOVELTIES

RECEIVED DIRECT FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

ALSO,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT

OF

LOW-PRICED AND MEDIUM DRESS GOODS

AT WHOLESALE,

COMMENCING WITH A LINE AT 25c.

ALSO,

FRENCH MERINOES

AND

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

AT

65 CENTS.

FROM YESTERDAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

OPENING TO-DAY.

FINE MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, FRAMES, &c., All in superior qualities and at moderate prices.
ALSO,
A choice selection of
TRIMMED BONNETS,
AND ROUND HATS,
which ladies are invited to examine.
REID & BROTHERS,
No. 367 Bowery, (east side,)
near 4th-st., two blocks from Broadway.

STAND FROM UNDER.

BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.
2,000 YARDS GOOD PRINTS, 8c., WORTH 12½c.
15,000 YARDS GINGHAMS, FAST COLORS, 10c., WORTH 20c.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 6c., 8c. and 10c.; SPLENDID QUALITY, 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, &c., at half price.
Customers wishing to make sure of MERRIMACK PRINTS at 12½c. a yard, had better come to-day as they may all be sold by to-morrow
Country buyers cut this out as a guide to cheap goods.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

2,000 dozen Ladies' plain, hemstitch, colored bordered and hemstitch, mourning, embroidered, lace, &c.
2,000 dozen Gent's plain, hemstitch, colored bordered, and embroidered.
2,000 dozen Misses' plain, hemstitch and embroidered.
1,000 dozen Boys' plain, hemstitch, colored bordered, &c.
The cheapest line of Handkerchiefs in New-York.
R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order.
Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.
At F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

LAKE & McCREERY, 471 BROADWAY,
Will add this morning to their popular stock of SILKS,
a splendid line of
FANCY SILKS AT $1 PER YARD.

LAKE & McCREERY, 471 BROADWAY,
Will add this morning to their popular stock of DRESS GOODS,
a splendid line of
EMPRESS CLOTHS
at 85 cents per yard, worth $1 25.

SEAMLESS KID GLOVES.

Just received these favorite and celebrated gloves in all the new Fall shades; also Jouvin's kids, and every variety in gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

THE TURF.

THE TURF.

THE PATERSON FALL RACES.
THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, OCT. 3.
FIRST RACE—HANDICAP HURDLE-RACE—Two miles and eight hurdles.
ENTRIES.
1. A. H. Godwin's br. h. Zigzag, aged, 157 lbs.
2. D. McDaniel's bl. h. Blackbird, aged, 164 lbs.
3. D. McDaniel's b. h. Julius, 5 years, 149 lbs.
4. C. F. Elwes' br. g. Farquin, 150 lbs.
5. C. F. Elwes' br. h. Leatherlungs, 135 lbs.
6. P. Wood's br. h. Gen. Williams, 150 lbs.
Acceptances to be declared at 10 A. M. this morning to the Secretary on the course.
SECOND RACE—SEQUEL STAKES, for two-year olds. Two miles. Six entries.
THIRD RACE—NURSERY STAKES, for two-year olds. One mile. Five entries.
FOURTH RACE—CONSOLATION PURSE of $500, for beaten horses. Mile heats.
1. D. McDaniel's br. c. Clement.
2. T. Roberts's b. h. St. Patrick.
3. Dr. Weldon's b. g. Jubal.
The Erie Railroad run special trains from foot of Chambers-st. direct to the Course, at 8:30, 10, and 11:45 A. M., returning directly the races are over.
R. E. CHETWELL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalks at 3d-av. and 104th and 105th sts.
2d. For laying crosswalks at the junction of 6th-av., Greenwich-av. and Christopher-st.
3d. For paving with stone blocks Elizabeth-st., from Bayard to Grand sts.
4th. For paving with stone blocks 53d-st., from 6th to 7th avs.
5th. For flagging sidewalks in 14th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
7th. For setting curb and gutter stones in 125th-st., from 3d-av. to Harlem River.
8th. For flagging and reflagging sidewalks and resetting curb and gutter stones in 38th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
9th. For building sewers in 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and in 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
10th. For paving with stone blocks 50th-st., from 3d to 4th av.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of 104th-st. and both sides of 3d-av., to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of 3d-av. to 104th-st.; also, both sides of 105th-st. and both sides of 3d-av., to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of 3d-av. and 105th-st.
2d. Both sides of Christopher-st. and Greenwich-av. and the easterly side of 6th-av., to the extent of half the block in either direction from the junction of 6th-av., Greenwich-av. and Christopher-st.
3d. Both sides of Elizabeth-st., from Bayard to Grand st., and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Elizabeth-st.
4th. Both sides of 53d-st., from 6th to 7th av., and the westerly side of 6th-av. and the easterly side of 7th-av., to the extent of half the block from 53d-st.
5th. Both sides of 14th-st., from 2d to 3d av.
6th. Both sides of 56th-st., from 2d to 3d av.
7th. Both sides of 125th-st., from 3d-av. to Harlem River.
8th. Both sides of 38th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.
9th. Both sides of 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also, both sides of 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.
10th. Both sides of 50th-st., from 3d to 4th av.; also, both sides of Lexington-av., and the westerly side of 3d-av. and the easterly side of 4th-av., to the extent of half the block from 50th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 3, 1867.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of ROBERT NUNNS, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of ROBERT NUNNS, of the County of Suffolk, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Brooklyn, in said District, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of E. S. Mills, at No. 141 Montague-street, one of the Registers of Bankruptcy of said Court.
FRANCIS L. DALLON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Eastern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of September, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALTER W. BRIGGS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at the Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York, before JOHN FITCH, Register, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
As Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Oct. 3, 1867.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Park, Sept. 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the assessment-rolls or tax-books on real and personal estate for the year 1867 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. GRIFFIN, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John J. Griffin, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said District, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
Dated at the City of New-York, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1867. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway and No. 200 West 22d-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of HENRY F. DEVOE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY F. DEVOE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated NEW-YORK, 19th day of September, A. D. 1867.
I. M. ANDRUS, Assignee, No. 39 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT EDWARD G. FLYNN has no authority to act for me as agent, attorney or otherwise, in any business whatsoever; and any authority, express or implied, that he may have had to bind me, is hereby expressly revoked. JEPTHAH LEATHE, Nos. 148 Chatham and 62 Grand sts.—SEPT. 30, 1867.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The limited partnership of STONE, NICHOLS & STONE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. FOULKE STONE,
WM. S. NICHOLS, } General Partners.
GEO. E. STONE,
HENRY A. STONE, } Special Partner.
By his Att'y J. Foulke Stone,
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of STONE, NICHOLS & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of STONE, NICHOLS & STONE as Bankers and Brokers at No. 50 Wall-st.
WM. S. NICHOLS,
GEO. E. STONE,
J. FOULKE STONE,
WM. L. JENKINS, JR.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. J. MERIAN retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
J. J. MERIAN,
ALFRED MERIAN.
NEW-YORK, 30th September, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO., under the firm name of ALFRED MERIAN & CO., Mr. J. J. MERIAN remaining special partner.
ALFRED MERIAN,
JACQUES FORRER.
NEW-YORK, 1st October, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership, under the name of ALLEN, GOODMAN & SHARPE as Bankers and Brokers at No. 12 Wall-st.
ALBERT G. ALLEN,
FRANK GOODMAN,
ROBERT D. SHARPE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SPALDING & HENRY BROTHERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1867.
HENRY SPALDING,
CHAS. P. HENRY,
GEO. F. HENRY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—ANY PERSON possessing this amount can buy the entire stock, machinery, fixtures and good will of a profitable and well-established manufacturing business; the business is protected by two patents, and has yielded a net profit of nearly $5,000 the present season. Full information and every particular will be given by addressing or calling on N. H., No. 177 Railroad-av., corner of New-York-av., Newark, N. J., top floor.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS, which can be successfully established in every city and large town East, West or South; is particularly adapted for California. Can be operated with a very small capital; pays a large profit; is protected by letters patent, and in successful operation in this City, where any amount of evidence can be had in its favor. Address, with real signature, E. H. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Congress sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 155 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

WANTED—A RELIABLE BUSINESS MAN, with capital, to engage with a manufacturing house for the manufacture and sale of goods already having good demand, and will in a short time become standard articles throughout the country. Samples seen and full particulars given, by applying this week to S. A. Lane, No. 163 Bowery. MILLER & HAYWARD.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED BOOT and shoe factory in Canada, manufacturing 500 pairs daily of all kinds of men's, women's, misses and children's work, in good running order, and paying well; but the owner is obliged to devote his time exclusively to other business. Address Box No. 4,334 Post-office, New-York.

CARRIAGE FACTORY FOR SALE—stock of seasoned timber, tools, &c., in a flourishing village near New-York, and at a railroad depot; good run of jobbing; a first-rate chance for a practical man; satisfactory reasons given for selling; no agents need apply. Address A. R. B., Box 160 New York *Times* Office.

$1,000 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in an established business which will pay $3,000 per annum; opportunity for full investigation afforded; satisfactory references. SURETY, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters, tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,373 Post-office.

ALL KINDS OF FAMILY [illegible] done cheap and elegant at Washington Steam Laundry, No. 119 Amity-st. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

E. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable STORE AND LOT OF GROUND NO. 616 BROADWAY, on the east side, commencing 53 feet 3 inches north of Houston-st. Lot 26 by 190 feet in depth. Sale peremptory. Terms at sale. For full particulars apply to WM. J. MARRIN, Esq., Referee, No. 82 Wall-st., or C. W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 5 Tryon-row, or at auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

At their salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Oct. 4 and 5, at 4 o'clock.

PRIVATE LIBRARY—Of standard and miscellaneous literature and a variety of bibles and prayer books. Also a large collection of miscellaneous publications, including finely illustrated books, &c. Catalogues are ready and the books are on exhibition.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BED AND TABLE LINEN, SILVER-PLATED WARE, RICH CUT GLASS, CROCKERY.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood and painted cottage suites, wardrobes, parlor suites, sofas, chairs, lounges, étagères, window curtains, rosewood pianos, &c. Also, a large assortment of blankets, linen sheets, pillow cases, towels, bedspreads, lace and muslin curtains, brocatel curtains. Also, a fine assortment of glass and crockery, silver-plated ware of all kinds. Also, office furniture, Herring's safe, sitting and standing desks, arm chairs, oil-cloths, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, china, glass and plated ware, Brussels and other carpets, stoves, two splendid gold watches, &c. Also at 12 M., light-top wagon.

SUPREME COURT.—SARAH LOUISA WESTERFIELD and William Henry Westerfield, infants, by Abraham B. Tappan, their next friend, *against* JOSEPH HENRY WESTERFIELD, Margaret G. Westerfield, Henrietta Louisa Westerfield, Lydia Ann Westerfield, Sarah D. Westerfield, Elbert S. Kip and Elizabeth Kip.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action, dated the 7th day of June, 1867, the undersigned referee in partition will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain dwelling house and lot, piece or parcel of land, situate on the westerly side of Elm-street, and also on the northerly side of Catharine-lane, in the City of New-York. Said premises are distinguished on a map of property of Ebenezer Clark and wife, made by Amos Corning, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by the numbers sixteen and seventeen, and are bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of Elm-street, at a point twenty feet south of Leonard-street; running thence westerly, along the lands of William Sparks, sixty feet, to lot number fourteen on said map; thence southerly, along the said lot number fourteen, sixty-one feet, to Catharine-lane; thence easterly, along Catharine-lane, forty feet three inches, to land of the Corporation of the City of New-York; thence northerly, along the land of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the southerly line of lot number sixteen; thence easterly, along the line of said lot number sixteen, thirty-seven feet, to Elm-street, and thence northerly, along Elm-street, twenty-one feet six inches, to the place of beginning.
jy4–law6wTh*
H. P. ALLEN, Referee.
The above sale is postponed to the 11th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
H. P. ALLEN, Referee.
J. C. JACKSON, Attorney. au17–law5wSat*
The above sale is postponed to the 27th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
H. P. ALLEN, Referee.
J. C. JACKSON, Attorney.
The above sale is postponed to FRIDAY, the 4th day of October, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the same place.
H. P. ALLEN, Referee.
J. C. JACKSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1867.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the interest of JOHN McGOVERN in real estate known as No. 156 West-st. and No. 74 Robinson-st., in this City, for the payment of a tax assessed against John H. McGee, distiller, et al., as due the United States, and for fraud upon the internal revenue laws committed by said McGee, and said interest in No. 74 Robinson-st. will be sold at public auction on the premises on the 17th day of October, 1867, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, and the interest in No. 156 West-st. on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector Fourth District, New-York.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 4TH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the real estate of John Sexton, known as Nos. 16 and 16½ Desbrosses-st., New-York City, for the payment of a tax assessed against Morris Oppenheim, distiller et al. as due the United States, and for fraud committed by said Oppenheim upon the Internal Revenue Laws:
And that said property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 17th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector 4th Dist. New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF A MODERN FRAME DWELLING, AT ORANGE, N. J.—The subscribers will sell at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the fine two-story and attic frame dwelling-house, containing nine rooms, garret and cellar, gas, well and cistern water, heater, range, &c., all in complete order. Situate on the southeast corner of Washington and William sts. Lot 154 60 feet front on Washington-st., 200 feet on William-st., 60 feet rear, and 155 on south line. Garden beautifully laid out and well stocked with choice fruit-trees, currants, raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c. Convenient to churches, stores and markets. Five minutes' walk from Morris and Essex Depot, and two minutes' from horse cars. Terms easy. KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN order made by Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the stables of Egbertson & Mott, at No. 119 West 23d-st., the following described property, to wit: One gray horse, one sorrel horse, one bay horse and one brown horse. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
WILLIAM DUNHAM, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1867.
The sale of the above described property is hereby postponed until THURSDAY, the 10th day of October inst., at the same time and place.
Dated Oct. 3, 1867. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York, Sept. 26, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon the real estate of William C. Rhinelander, known as No. 74 Robinson-st., in this City, for the payment of a tax assessed against J. H. McGee, distiller, et al., as due the United States and for fraud upon the Internal Revenue Laws committed by said J. H. McGee et al.
And that said real estate will be sold at public auction on the premises on the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District New-York.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the distillery and fixtures known as McGee's Distillery, situated at No. 74 Robinson-st., New-York City, for the payment of a tax assessed against JOHN H. McGEE, distiller, et al., as due the United States, and for fraud upon the Internal Revenue Laws, and said property will be sold at public auction on the premises on the 16th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, trustee, that he will, upon the 14th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said Montana Mill, with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.
G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.
Dated Sept. 26, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMERS AND ENGINES
FOR SALE.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 156 feet x 24 1-2 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 178 feet x 28 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 145 feet x 32 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 171 feet x 28 feet 10 inches beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 180 feet x 31 feet beam.
ALL WITH LOW-PRESSURE ENGINES.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 15 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 8 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 6 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE HIGH-PRESSURE PROPELLER ENGINE, 20-inch diameter, 24-inch stroke, Second-hand.
Also,
TWO DIMPFEL BLOWERS. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 BROADWAY, New-York City.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st.,
No. 752 Broadway, } New-York.
No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known Company, the LARGEST of its kind in the WORLD, and in the FORTY-NINTH year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved Machinery to Dye, Cleanse and Finish in a manner unequaled, every variety of ladies and gentlemen's garments, and piece goods. Garments cleansed by our new French process without being ripped.

GRAPEVINES.
Our catalogue of grapevines, embracing all the approved varieties (mostly two years old,) is now ready. Many of the Concords have made ten feet of wood. Send stamp for price-list.
FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons holding unpaid claims against William H. Hawthorne, on account of light vessel built by him at Greenpoint, L. I., are requested to send in statement of the respective amounts to Lighthouse Officer, Third District, No. 395 Canal-st., New-York City, before the 28th October, 1867. A. LUDLOW CASE, Captain U. S. N., and Lighthouse Inspector
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1867. Third District.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SECOND-HAND show-cases, in good condition. Address D. D., No. 4 Roslyn-place, near Amity-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY FROM NEW-ENGLAND, HAVING had considerable experience in housekeeping, the care of young persons and of the aged and sick, also accustomed to writing or revising manuscripts for publication, is desirous of obtaining a lucrative situation in either capacity, in or near New-York City. The highest testimonials can be given. Address for one week A. E. G., 85th-st., near 11th-av.

WANTED—FOR A COMPETENT GERMAN young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress, or would go as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing perfectly; city or country; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie) between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST waitress a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; is capable of taking any capacity in a private house; no objection to a boarding-house; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—FOR A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as waitress, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; City or country; best of recommendations. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY AND HER daughter, situations in a small family as housekeeper and governess; can teach French and music; no objection to take charge of an infant; good references. Address No. 433 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Call at the jewelry-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook; understands all kinds of meat and soup, fish and game; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; can give the best of reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 388 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress for grown children; can cut and fit children's dresses; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, competent, Down-eastern, American, Protestant lady as housekeeper in a first-class family, hotel or any respectable large establishment; understands her duty fully, and has the best of reference. Can be seen until engaged at 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress, who is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and would do light chamberwork; was thirteen years in her last place. Call at No. 285 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, sisters; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 334 West 21st-st.

WANTED.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION is desired by a middle-aged lady of experience in the management of the business and in nursing; the family must be strictly first-class; best of references given and required. Address, for ten days, Mrs. A. D. G., Station E, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who thoroughly understands her business, as child's nurse; is a good plain sewer, or would assist with chamberwork; has best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, and capable of all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands making butter; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st., between Division and Canal sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman (Protestant) as infant's nurse; is fully competent to bring up an infant on the bottle, or would take care of an invalid lady; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call in the store No. 107 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie,) between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as cook and the other as waitress, both understand their business perfectly and have the best of City references. Can be seen at their present employers, No. 111 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands making all kinds of jellies and desserts; also, pastries of every branch; has the best City references. Call or address No. 83 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; has a sewing-machine to loan; can do all kinds of family sewing; can do the cutting and fitting for children; understands dressmaking; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 515 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress; competent to take charge of children; no objection to go in the country; good references given. Call and inquire at No. 384 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has the best of City and country reference; is a highly respectable girl. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 223 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; no objection to do light chamberwork; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, fine washer and waitress, in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at her last employers', No. 137 East 18th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid alone; understands her business in all branches; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG German girl who has been but a few months in the country and has a fair education; would prefer to take care of children and make herself useful. Apply or address A. H., No. 368 West 11th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A place to take care of one or two growing children and chamberwork, or would take charge of a baby. Call for two days between the hours of 10 and 2 at No. 258 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making in all its branches; can be well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid; would be willing to do the fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 229 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and sewing; first-class City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 10 Amity-place, front house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE respectable girl, in a private family, as cook; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has City reference which will be found to please. Call at 109 West 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as waitress, the other as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry; has best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st. for two days, or until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as child's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; would be willing to assist in chamberwork or plain sewing; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at 217 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting only; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 131 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 19th-st., fourth house east of 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; can operate on a sewing-machine; nearly two years' reference from her last place. No. 144 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant girl; has the best City references; can make all kinds of jellies, pastries and desserts. Call at her present employer's, No. 14 10th-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 10th-st., one door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, competent woman, lately landed, as a good cook and to wash and iron; has excellent references from home, where she lived in highly respectable families. Call or address FIDELITY, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches of cooking soups, meats, game, side-dishes, pastry and desserts; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WHO UNderstands soups, game, fish, &c., a situation in a private family or first-class boarding-house; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to take care of grown children and sew, or to take care of an invalid lady; wages not so much an object as a good home; the best of City references. Call in the confectionery, No. 299½ 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 22 Harrison-st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR nurse, in a private family, by a respectable Protestant woman, a native of Dublin, Ireland; would attend an invalid lady or gentleman; good references can be given. Call at No. 181 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly for hotel or first-class boarding-house; best of City reference given. Call at No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; unexceptionable City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 289, corner 6th-av. and 18th-st. Entrance in 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WHO UNderstands dressmaking, work by the day or week; good City reference. Call at No. 283 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as waitress or chambermaid, or to wait on a lady; the best of City reference. Call at No. 93 6th-av. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman a situation as baby's nurse; would be willing to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has five years' good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by an American Protestant woman; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork if required. Can be seen at No. 194 Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS waitress, who can take the place of a man waiter, a situation; can take the place of seamstress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 Sixth-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble female as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references as to capability. Call or address for two days, No. 488 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable women, one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; first-class reference. Apply at No. 10 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS who understands French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation; can take the place of seamstress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO VERY respectable Protestant young women, sisters—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as plain cook, or any other situation in the house; City or country. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOman, a situation as housekeeper in a boarding-school or private family where there are children; can do any kind of family sewing, or make herself useful in any way required. No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family, or to mind children. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 318 East 12th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON A situation to go out dressmaking by the day; she thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is accustomed to the care of a baby from one month old. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 44 Laight-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook, baker and pastry; all kinds of desserts; best City reference given. No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS ladies' and gentlemen's washing and ironing to take home to her own residence. Apply at No. 105 1st-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a respectable female, or would wait on a lady, or take charge of children; can give good references. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City references from her last place. Apply at No. 295½ 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at 382 3d-av., corner 29th-st., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 364 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant cook; one who understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 283 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl to take care of children and assist in up-stair work. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse and neat plain sewer, or would do chamberwork and take care of a growing child; has good reference. Call at No. 217 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 398 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by one who understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 238 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German girl as waitress in a private boarding-house; can speak English fluently. Can be seen for two days at the Union Hotel, No. 413 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 333 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 46 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress, to growing children; or lady's maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 6th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class waitress in the City; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 504 6th-av., near 30th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young girl with the best of City recommendations; can take charge of an infant from its birth; is also a good seamstress. Apply at No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as cook, the other to assist in the washing and ironing; best of references. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class laundress; can give the best of City reference from her present employer. Call at No. 18 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH woman to do ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing at home, and understands fluting, or will go out by the day. No. 276 West 13th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation in a small private family to do general housework; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; has no objections to do light chamber work; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; understands all styles of hair-dressing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 129 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and ladies' fine washing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; City reference. Call at No. 1,385 Broadway, corner 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and to assist with the care of children; first-class City reference given. Apply at No. 289 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A NURSE, WITH FOUR YEARS' reference, who can take charge of an infant from its birth or grown children, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has good references. Call for two days at No. 201 West 25th-st., corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COMPETENT servant, with best of recommendations, as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework, City or country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 81 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; also a good cook; will assist with the washing; both have City reference. Can be seen at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 109 West 39th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY FROM CANada a situation as seamstress; understands all branches of dress-making. Call Thursday and Friday, at No. 112 West 16th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business. Good City and country references. Call for two days at No. 201 West 25th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl a situation as first-class waitress; the very best of references given. Call at No. 212 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Best City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as cook; would help with the washing and ironing; first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 339 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable young woman to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or act as nursery governess; best reference. Call at No. 341 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, washer and ironer, who can take the place of general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to cook, wash and iron; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A BABY TO NURSE, BY A LADY who lost her baby in her confinement; will be taken good care of. Apply at No. 187 Lewis-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 50 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference. Call at No. 208 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress; is fond of children. Inquire at No. 27 West 29th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and assist in waiting. Call at No. 388 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 187 [illegible] can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 8th-st., in the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist at washing, by a respectable female; good references given. Call at No. 490 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 146 East 27th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 299½ 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A PLACE to house clean. No. 462 Hudson-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the oldest and best American Servants' Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., &c., moderate to suit all.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country; is a first-class groom and a careful driver; has lived in some of the first families in the City; is about leaving his present employer, and is desirous of getting a situation immediately; the best of City references can be given. Call at, or address S. C., No. 103 West 18th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced coachman, (English;) has been used to driving four-in-hand for the last ten years; is married and has a small family; ten years' unexceptionable reference from last employer; City preferred. Call on or address COACHMAN, care J. Lynch, No. 118 West Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a sober and steady man of long experience in the care and management of horses, harness and all connected with them; is a good, careful driver; can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen or addressed at Graham's harness-store, No. 66 University-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the management of horses and is willing to make himself useful; wages not so much an object as good place; Brooklyn preferred. Address ALEXANDER BREEN, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single German man as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c., and is willing to make himself useful around the house; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A SCOTCH Protestant coachman, who understands the care and management of horses, &c., a situation; would make himself useful; or would take charge of a house; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; the best of reference can be seen. Address H. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, SMART MAN, A situation as coachman and valet to a gentleman; is a good driver in double or single harness, and attend table on company; the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class groom in a private family; is a good, careful driver, either of a one-horse coupe or a pair; good City reference given. Address A. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF RESPECTABILITY, (Protestant) a situation as coachman; four years' recommendation from present employer, who can be seen at any time. Address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 232 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR plain gardener, by a Scotchman; has had many years' experience in this country; is a married man; wife is a first-class dairy woman. Call on or address G. T., at seed-store No. 201 Fulton-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a young man who thoroughly understands his business and is well acquainted with the City; has the best, both City and country, reference. Address T. C. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is willing and obliging; has unexceptionable City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, NOT USING HIS horses through the Winter, wishes to find a situation for his coachman. He is thoroughly competent, industrious, and will be highly recommended. Address E. C. L., Box No. 2,068 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single, sober man; thoroughly understands driving, the care and treatment of horses and carriages; has the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a steady and sober man, having a thorough knowledge of the care of horses and harness; is a good and careful driver; can give the best City references. Address C. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN to serve as coachman in the country, a short distance from the City; must understand the care of cows, horses and poultry. Apply at No. 47 East 27th-st., for two days, between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced coachman (English, age 30,) in the City or country; he thoroughly understands his business and has first-class references. Address R. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART ACtive man as porter or driver, or some such capacity; knows the City well and has first-rate reference; has no objection to go into the country. Address S. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from late employer; no objection to country. Address J. N., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses in health or disease; unexceptionable reference from last and former employers. Address JAMES, No. 1,252 Broadway, in the harness-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, lately landed, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; country preferred. Call at or address, for two days, No. 149 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant married man; can give satisfactory references from his last places; country preferred. Address to F. J., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good City and country reference. Address J. K., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED coachman and groom, by a thoroughly competent man; the best City references for honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single man; has first-class references from his late employers. Address M. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, or McNicol's stable, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address S. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man (German) as porter in a private family. Inquire of Rev. Mr. BITWELL, 5 Beekman-st., Room 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man with good City reference. Address H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as waitress, and to assist in the care of two children; must understand waiting, and have good City references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO cook and assist in washing and ironing; good reference required. Apply at No. 102 East 35th-st., next door to Park-av.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN (UNMARRIED) as vegetable gardener and groom. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11. CARLTON & SMITH.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO wait upon children and do light chamberwork. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock at No. 25 East 22d-st.

WANTED—WOOL SORTERS. APPLY AT NO. 462 Broome-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR Europe offers for sale a splendid carriage pair; good travelers; very stylish; also a pair well-matched bay horses, perfectly sound and kind; a good traveling team. Inquire at private stable, No. 126 East 19th-st., before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M., or at No. 73 Water-st.

AN ELEGANT DOUBLE SUSPENSION or eight spring Caleche, made by one of the most celebrated Paris builders expressly to order, can be bought at a great sacrifice from cost, if applied for soon, at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

CLARENCE FOR SALE—WOOD'S MAKE, in perfect order; also a handsome black horse, with harness, blanket, robe, &c.; will be sold singly or together. Apply at McNicol's stable, 12th-st., below University-place.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND, two light coaches, two coupes, two top buggies, several rockaways; also all styles new carriages and harness at C. WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF SANTIAGO.

The Church of Santiago celebrates Divine service on SUNDAY MORNINGS, at 11½ o'clock, in Spanish, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, in English, in the Episcopal Church in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rector, Rev. HENRY C. RILEY, from Santiago de Chili, will (D. V.) preach after each service next SUNDAY. Seats free.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF the American Bible Union will be held in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church at No. 350 Broome-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 2d and 3d inst., commencing at 9 A. M.; distinguished speakers have been engaged for the occasion.

PERSONAL.

JOHN WILKINSON, LATE OF SOUTH Mendon, New-York County, write to your sister Margaret Wilkinson, care of Dr. Bember, Dockhead London, England.

DELTA.—TWO LETTERS FOR F. C. H., POST-office, Brooklyn, to-day. Important and immediate.
DELTA.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, I PURITANI, with the same cast as in New-York.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st. near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Lucille Tostee, Messieurs. Guffroy, Duplessis, Leduc, Vaiter, Lagrifoul, Monier and Mlle. de Felcourt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEG'S DIVERSION and THE LATEST EDITION OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Characters by Messrs. J. Gilbert, B. T. Ringgold, A. W. Young, R. E. Polk, J. W. Leonard, Miss Clara Jennings, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Annie Ward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marions, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHARD III. Edwin Forrest as Richard III.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½ 1-2 and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT. L. F. Harrison, Director, assisted by Leopold De Meyer, Mme. Anna Ackermann, Messrs. W. J. Hill, Carl Rosa, G. W. Colby, Theo. Thomas.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
14th-st. near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY.
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

BUNYAN HALL.
Union Square.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PILGRIM, and PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; Or, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The telegrams from Italy are of an alarming nature. A very serious demonstration had been made by the partisans of GARIBALDI at Viterbo yesterday. The outbreak, however, had been quelled and tranquillity restored. Wild rumors were current. It was said that a threatening revolt had broken out at Rome and that the Pope had fled to Civita-Vecchia for safety. The *Opinione*, a semi-official journal, affirms that Rome will now belong to Italy, and that without a broken treaty.

Great distrust prevails in French financial circles. M. ROUHER, the Foreign Secretary; LAVALETTE, the Home Secretary, and NIGRA, the Italian Minister to France, proceeded yesterday to Biarritz to confer with the Emperor.

It was announced in Vienna Tuesday that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will visit Paris on the 20th inst.

Admiral FARRAGUT was in London yesterday.

Messrs. BUCHANAN & Co., a firm largely engaged in American trade, suspended payments yesterday.

The North German Parliament has fixed the salt tax at two thalers per hundred pounds.

A dispatch received in Boston yesterday announces that CHARLES DICKENS, having determined to visit the United States, will arrive in November, and commence a series of readings early in December.

GENERAL.

The second day of the Paterson races drew together another large assemblage, conspicuous in which was Gen. SHERIDAN. The steeple chase was won by *Zigzag*, beating *Gen. Williams*; time, 10:56 The judges having strong evidence that the rider of *Williams* intentionally sold the race by taking a wrong course, ruled him off the track, and declared all bets off. The Jersey Trial Stakes, for two year old colts, mile and an eighth, was won Mr. MORRIS' b. c. by *Eclipse*, dam *Mollie Jackson*, beating *Bonnie Brae* and *Sarah B.*; time, 2:04¼. *Virgil* won the mile dash easily, beating *Carroll*, second, *Redwing*, *Twinkle* and *St. Patrick*; time, 1:48¾. *Onward* won the two mile heat race, beating *Connolly* and *Aldebaran*; time, 3:52, 3:44¼. *Connolly* was second in both heats.

The New-York State Temperance Convention met at Tweddle Hall yesterday morning. Gen. JOSEPH F. SMITH, of Ulster, was chosen temporary chairman. Addresses were made by several gentlemen, after which the Convention was permanently organized and committees appointed. At the evening session resolutions were adopted indorsing the Sunday prohibitory clause of the Metropolitan Excise LAW, and recommending that it be made the law of the State; they also ask of the Constitutional Convention to provide the means whereby the people may decide whether a law shall or shall not be enacted prohibiting for ever the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

The prize fight between ROCKY MOORE, of New-York, and GEORGE ROOKE, of Providence, for $1,000 a side, came off yesterday morning on one of the Isles of Shoals near Portsmouth, N. H., and was a desperate affair. MOORE won the fight in twenty-five rounds, lasting one hour and four minutes.

Gen. GRANT has issued an order permitting officers now absent on leave from the Fifth Military District to remain absent until further orders, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in that district.

An order has been issued by Gen. CANBY, prohibiting the Provost Courts exercising jurisdiction over land titles or in civil cases where the claim exceeds $300.

Commissioner ROLLINS, of the United States Treasury Department, has written a letter to gentlemen in this City, stating that, by law of Congress, all affidavits are relieved from stamp duty.

A human skeleton was found in the wall of an old house in Newark, N. J., yesterday.

A freight train and a coal train on the Morris and Essex Railroad collided yesterday, and a brakeman named DANIEL WARD was so severely injured that it is thought he will not recover.

LOCAL.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Bible Union was held in the First Baptist Church yesterday, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE presiding. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts of the year to be $58,127 79, and the expenditures to be $54,733 27. The annual report presented numerous indications of the progress of the work of the Union in the revision and circulation of the Scriptures at home and abroad. The work is being pushed among the freedmen with great success, and it is becoming more popular in the churches. Dr. CONANT and the other distinguished scholars engaged in the translation are continued by the Union. During the afternoon and evening a number of addresses were delivered to large congregations. The exercises will be resumed to-day.

JOSEPH E. LYNN was yesterday brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge from the Penitentiary asked on the ground, among others, that the act of the Legislature of 1865, reorganizing the Court of Special Sessions for this City, is unconstitutional. LYNN was convicted by Justice DOWLING, sitting as a Court of Special Sessions, of "stealing $3 by trick and device," and sentenced to Blackwell's Island for six months, to pay $50 fine, and stand committed until the fine is paid. Judge SUTHERLAND, who heard the argument yesterday on the motion to discharge, reserved his decision.

The Board of Education met yesterday evening, President MCLEAN in the chair. A Committee of five was appointed to investigate the matter of the reported over crowding of some of the Public schools. A resolution was passed directing that a draft be made on the Comptroller for $300,000 to be applied to educational purposes.

At the opening of the October term of the United States District Court, Eastern District, yesterday, Judge BENEDICT delivered a charge to the Grand Jury in which he called especial attention to the importance of punishing the offence of counterfeiting and all infringements of the Internal Revenue laws.

Coroner SANDFORD held an inquest yesterday, at Newark, N. J., on the bodies of the engineer and stableman, FREDERICK NESSE and FREDERICK TROUTFETTER, who were killed by the recent boiler explosion there. The jury brought in a verdict declaring that the cause of the explosion was unknown.

At a farewell dinner given to Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, who is about to return to Mexico, having been recalled by his Government, after several years' residence at Washington, Senor ROMERO delivered an address in which he enlarged upon the best traits of the Mexican people.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners at their meeting yesterday adopted a resolution declaring that no member of the Fire Department would be permitted to be a delegate or representative to or a member of any political Convention for the nomination of candidates for office.

The Board of Education yesterday adopted a resolution declaring the importance of providing against the overcrowding of school buildings, and of securing ventilation, accommodation and care for the pupils of the schools, and appointing a committee to inquire into the subject.

The sixteenth anniversary of the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison-street, was celebrated last evening. An address was delivered by Prof. WILLIAM THOMAS and several others.

The Board of Audit met yesterday and considered the claim of several parties formerly employed in the Street Inspector's Department. The total amount of the claims is nearly $20,000.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a brief session yesterday, but no especially important business came before them. The meeting was adjourned until Wednesday next at 3 P. M.

A more active demand prevailed yesterday for Produce, and prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Pork and Lard were firmer. Cotton was held with more confidence. Foreign Merchandise was in less request. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Legislative Corruption Again.

The Rochester *Democrat*, referring to our remarks on legislative and official corruption, says:

"The remedy the TIMES suggests is for honest men to unite and *demand a modification of the law* so that the detection and exposure of legislative corruption shall be made easy and efficient. *To the application of this remedy all good Republicans will cordially assent.* The evil is the greatest with which our people have to contend, and it must be resolutely rooted out if we do not wish to see our institutions perish from their own rottenness."

This is all very well and would be highly satisfactory if it meant anything. But without in the least impeaching the *Democrat's* sincerity, or its earnest desire to do something toward reforming this enormous and increasing evil, we have not the slightest faith in the practical efficacy or importance of such declarations as that quoted above.

"All good Republicans," says the *Democrat*, "will cordially assent" to the remedy suggested,—that is, such an amendment of the law as will enable those who *know* of individual cases of official corruption to give evidence thereof, without thereby subjecting *themselves* to arrest and imprisonment. Why, then, have they notd one so heretofore? This amendment of the law has been pressed upon public attention steadily and urgently for the last three or four years; yet not a single Republican member of either branch of the Legislature has ever tried to pass it,—has ever introduced such a bill for consideration, or even said a word in favor of the principle which it embodies. We have over and over again pointed out in the columns of the TIMES the way in which the existing law *protects official corruption* and secures absolute impunity for men who openly put their votes in the market and sell them to the highest bidder. Yet not a step has ever been taken in the Legislature to provide the remedy required,—not a Republican Convention, State, county or town, has ever indorsed or urged it; and not a single Republican Party organ has even given the subject half as much attention as it bestows on the right of a negro to sit wherever he likes in a church or a railroad car.

The Republican Party has been and is, and is quite likely to remain, utterly dead and indifferent to this whole matter of reforming legislative and official corruption. It cares nothing, as a party, about it. It may "assent," as the *Democrat* does, to the remedy proposed, but it will do nothing whatever to enforce and apply it. The Republicans in the Legislature have never taken it up,—have never made any serious attempt, as a party, to "root out" and destroy official corruption, or even to check its rapid and monstrous growth. And the reason is patent and plain,—it is simply because too large a number of Republican members are themselves interested in maintaining these corruptions; they make too much money by means of them; it is too important for their own personal advantage and profit that the habit of selling their votes should be kept up, and that every possible avenue to their exposure and punishment for so doing should be kept closed and barred. And they have helped thus to shut out all evidence by law hitherto, and will continue to do so hereafter, in spite of the confident declarations which the *Democrat* makes on their behalf.

They "assent" to denunciations of corruption in State Conventions, and on the stump, and in the columns of their party organs, by high sounding resolutions and emphatic proclamations; but they are very careful *not to do* anything which shall expose the guilty parties, or put a stop to the corrupt practices which contribute so largely to their private gains. Their object in passing resolutions of this sort is—not to stop corruption—but to secure their own reelection to office;—and the man who are loudest in the cry, are the very men who profit most by the practices they denounce.

The Republicans are now nominating candidates for the Legislature throughout the State. In one or two instances they have already renominated men known to be among the most corrupt members of that body, and whose votes have been notoriously in the market on every measure involving large sums of money, or privileges of special pecuniary value to the parties who desired them to be passed. These men, in spite of their corruption, indeed mainly by its proceeds, have been renominated, and will doubtless be reelected, as "good Republicans;" and every man who refuses to vote for them will be branded as a deserter and traitor to the Republican Party.

We have no great faith that this evil will ever be reformed. The tendency is steadily downward. The evil is one which perpetuates itself. The sale of their votes gives these men the means to purchase their reelection, and thus retain their chances to sell them again. Every year enlarges and perfects the machinery by which this class of men get all branches of Government into their hands, and puts it more and more beyond the reach of remedy. And the public mind, moreover, seems to become more and more indifferent to the whole subject,—less and less sensitive to appeals for reform; until already the most glaring and barefaced corruption fails to excite the least surprise or elicit the least remark. It looks very much as if this would go on until rascals and robbers are silently recognized and accepted as the ruling classes—the real governing aristocracy—of the country. And it is quite certain that if this is ever to be broken up, it will not be by the ascendency or action of any political party. So far as practical reform goes, we see no essential difference between the Republican and Democratic parties on this subject.

Something to be Afraid Of.

It is not for a moment to be supposed that the Washington politicians and Wall-street speculators who have been thrown into such a terrible panic by the reports about the Maryland militia, have any political or pecuniary ends to subserve by circulating the news which they concoct. We ourselves would not underrate the ominous nature of the news, nor would we say that it does not furnish an excellent reason why gold should go to 150 and the Republican candidates be elected. If we were "long" in gold, or if we were a candidate for the popular vote, we might perhaps think the "Maryland militia" a very nice instrument to give our interests a hoist; and as we heard of their procuring gray uniforms, purchasing brass cannon, and indulging in all sorts of warlike antics, we should feel assured, quite assured, that the credit of the nation, as well as the existence of the Government, was imperiled; and we should rush to the gold room and buy a million or more at current rates, while at the same time we sent the prospective profits to aid in the election of BEN WADE.

For consider what may happen from the Maryland Governor organising these hosts of untamed militia. If he has put six hundred regiments (or even if it be but *six* regiments) of them in the field—that is to say, has inscribed their names on foolscap; and if he has purchased for them an entire half dozen brass Napoleon 6-pounder guns, and if they have clothed themselves in Confederate gray, and if they have sworn an oath that they will do their duty on any field where they may be mustered—then who can deny that there is good ground for the fear that Gov. SWANN may order them to march upon Washington, garrote Congress and proclaim JOHNSON? How can it be positively known that such a formidable array of militia will not make short work with the few hundred members of Congress, and bid defiance even to the million veteran soldiers whom Gen. GRANT recently commanded? There is assuredly no telling what may take place if WENDELL PHILLIPS and the *Tribune*, and CHARLES SUMNER and the *Chronicle*, and other sentinels on the watch towers of Freedom fail for a moment to keep an eye on these sanguinary gray coats, and utter their warnings to an imperiled country. We do not wonder that Gen. GRANT (or rather, we should say Major-Gen. BUTLER) considers that the whole thing has an "ugly look," and solemnly thinks the loyal Governors should take immediate measures to thwart the first efforts of a body of militia whose prospective doings are enough to terrify even military souls. We think really that, considering the circumstances of the case—the perils to Washington, the perils to Congress, the perils to the eagle, the flag and the Union—that the least any man can think of doing, is to take the six brass guns from these six militia regiments, and send the entire force to the Dry Tortugas, with Gen. BUTLER to govern them. Not till this is done will the peace of the country be beyond disturbance.

The City Market Property—Receipts and Expenditures.

One of the most instructive papers issued by the Citizens' Association is that on market property and our market system generally, which we publish in other columns.

The estimates of the value of the real estate owned by the City, the present and prospective returns from it, the expenditures involved in its retention—all these will be found illustrated at great length, and, we presume, with a fair regard to accuracy of statement.

The gross rental of the City markets, from 1863 to 1866 inclusive, was $773,270; but the expenses of management reduced the net sum to $443,850, or $110,962 a year; while, with anything like proper and economic management, Mr. COOPER and his associates maintain, it ought to bring over three times that sum, or at least seven per cent. on its estimated value. They hold, however, that it should not be retained in the hands of the City at all—either having regard to the necessity for improved marketing facilities, or to the question of financial economy. They undertake to show that if the present market property were sold, it would, in private hands, be utilised for mercantile purposes in a way which would raise its assessable value from $5,000,000 to $20,000,000. The City, selling at the first-named sum, say on a computation of seven per cent., would get an annual return of $350,000; besides 2½ per cent. upon half the value of the property when improved, or $250,000 per annum, making a net total of $650,000—a gain of half a million upon the present management.

These figures may be used with some license; still there is considerable reason to sustain them. Then, as to the marketing wants of the City;—these the Association would leave dependent, as in ordinary shopping business, to private enterprise. The report is doubtless open to criticism on this and other points; but it is so full of suggestive matter that it will pay every tax-payer and every housekeeper to read it.

Demagogues at the South.

It is an evil incident to human nature that the principles on which great reforms are founded and promoted by the highest class of intellects, will be carried into action in details by inferior men for their own selfish interests. All Radicalism draws after it demagoguism. When universal confiscation is declared to be the fair punishment for rebellion, and a distribution of the masters' lands among their former slaves a measure of justice to both, the advocates of such a policy ought to foresee that they will be taken at their word, by men who will find their account in playing upon the wild hopes and fears which such a prospect must create.

The Government cannot prevent the secret inculcation of such ideas by demagogues among the freedmen. It is fortunate that an overt act by one of them gives a practical occasion for marking its disapproval. A mulatto from the North, named BRADLEY, undertook the other day to stir up the colored population at a public meeting in Savannah, by haranguing them on their rights, and on the agrarian purposes of Congress in their favor. He was at once denounced by the better class among his hearers, and promptly silenced and arrested by the military authorities. A case so summarily dealt with serves both as a warning to other mischief-makers, and a declaration of the views of the Government on the subject.

As an evidence of those views and intentions, the act is most reassuring to those among whom it occurred. It outweighs the effect of a thousand vague threats thrown out in Congress by the supporters of violent measures. It affirms with the strongest emphasis the fair and kindly feelings of the Northern people. It does more to further reconstruction than all the mistaken efforts of the Executive to thwart it. And it justifies the restrictions which Congress has seen fit to impose on the South—for if the *habeas corpus* could be invoked in such cases, what is to prevent those incendiaries who are her worst enemies from keeping her ignorant masses in constant turmoil and readiness for outbreak? If the authority and force of the General Government were not present and thus beneficially active, so long as the disordered condition of affairs at the South continues, the Government of each State must either show itself powerless in the face of just such agitations, or must repress them at the cost of a war of races.

The conduct of the colored population on this occasion is full of encouragement for their white fellow-citizens. It proves that the same patience and confidence in the Government which, during the war, prevented sanguinary revenges that were generally looked for, will sustain its efforts in peace to restore union and harmony to the country. It takes from the opponents of reconstruction their strongest argument of expediency, and teaches them confidence in the sense of justice of those who will soon have a powerful influence in the State Conventions. At the same time it places in a clear light the difference in temper and interests that must exist between the blacks of the interior and those of the cities. BRADLEY chose a time when the rural freedmen had crowded into Savannah for the appeals by which he hoped to inflame their cupidity—and he was first checked by the Conservative blacks of the city whose hopes of advantage were less directly excited. Now it is from the intelligent people of the towns that the colored delegates to the Conventions are likely to be chosen, if chosen at all, and that candidates for local offices, if such candidacy is permitted, are likely to come. And the fact that agitators regard the rural population as most open to their practices, should increase their employers' disposition toward justice and fairness in dealing with them, and teach them the wisdom of spreading throughout the country districts those advantages of education which are now too generally confined to the cities.

MINOR TOPICS.

We believe it is no secret that Mrs. LINCOLN is in this City under an assumed name, trying to dispose of a quantity of valuable laces, shawls, jewelry and other articles received as presents by her while in the White House, from parties interested in securing her favor. If she is in need of the money which these articles are worth, the most direct mode of disposing of them would be the most creditable. We presume they will sell in open market and even at auction for about their fair value. We think the family of President LINCOLN is entitled to a more adequate and liberal provision at the hands of Congress and the country than has been made for them. But it can scarcely be expected that individuals, unless in extraordinary and exceptional cases, will pay more for these articles than they are worth, simply because they were originally given as presents to the wife of the Chief Magistrate. We have heard mysterious whisperings that unless they were redeemed by parties who had received political favors at the hands of their owner, very damaging revelations were likely to be made. The sooner they are made the better for the party, the country and all concerned.

We have from Washington a renewal of the usual balderdash about the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS. The public was long since utterly disgusted with this whole controversy. It seems to have no other object than to shuffle from one set of officials to another a responsibility which none have the courage to meet. The whole thing has degenerated into a contemptible farce, and nobody is inclined even to read the special pleas by which each party seeks to show that everybody else is wrong in the course that has been pursued. Why cannot all parties agree either to put DAVIS on his trial or discharge him? Any course will be acceptable if it is only known to be final.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that our complaint of Gov. GEARY for using the outlandish word "disrespected," affords conclusive evidence of the "utter depravity" which marks the whole political career of the Editor of the TIMES. We did not suppose that foreign travel could possibly make our respected and distinguished friend Col. FORNEY a greater goose than he was when he went away. But we confess our mistake. It is utterly impossible to predict what a tour of observation in Europe may do for a diligent and painstaking man; but we see what it has done for the gallant Colonel.

One of the greatest difficulties experienced by the Department at Washington in regard to filling places, connected with the Internal Revenue, vacated for misconduct or inefficiency, grows out of the fact that where one bad man is removed ten worse men make a rush for his place. It is so easy to get testimonials, politicians are so easily induced to favor and press personal applications, and the Department is so apt to be utterly misled and deceived as to the character of applicants, that in nine cases out of ten the chances are that the worst men will succeed, because they are the most pertinacious. An honest man, who is content with the salary to which he is entitled by law, can make very little money by accepting a Government office. It is only the men who intend to use their positions for purposes of plunder and unlawful gain who are resolute and determined in their efforts to obtain appointments. We are very glad to be assured that, in two or three cases now pending, the Department understands the importance of making no doubtful appointments.

Col. HAWKINS assures us that he did not compliment Gen. SHERIDAN as "*the* most magnicent soldier," but only as "*one* of the most magnificent soldiers of any age or country." We give him very cheerfully the benefit of the correction; we fell into the error from using the report that happened to be nearest at hand. But the difference after all is not material, nor does it affect the question of taste. What is the use of dealing solely in superlatives on such occasions? Why not be content with stating simple facts in simple terms!

Mr. GREELEY has explained, in a private letter to a friend in England, which his friend, as usual in such cases, made haste to publish, his reasons for reporting *against* female, and in *favor* of negro suffrage in our State Convention. The upshot of his explanation is that most of the negroes wanted to vote and most of the women did not. He does not explain how he arrived at this state of facts;—no census has been taken on the subject, nor has any canvass been had among the parties concerned. But, furthermore, Mr. GREELEY's idea of giving the right of voting to everybody who wants it, is something new. Suppose the great body of boys under twenty-one, and the mass of Irish and German as soon as they land, should desire it, would Mr. G. report in favor of giving it to them? Mr. GREELEY would do well to rest content with his decision without trying to give his reason for it. His report cannot be answered, but his reasons can.

The Pennsylvania Democrats are trying hard to get the loyal vote of the State by making a great display of the Union soldiers who are nominated for various offices on their ticket. Gen. LYLE, Gen. LEECH and Gen. BALLIER, three popular soldiers of the Union, they say, are on the Democratic ticket, while not a soldier has been nominated by the Republicans. It seems from all this that the Democrats have at last made the discovery that the war was not a "failure."

Queen Elizabeth is one of the impersonations of the German *tragedienne* Mlle. JANAUSCHECK, who has just arrived in this country. Our play-goers have had the opportunity of seeing RISTORI in this great character, and crowds have had the opportunity also of seeing Mrs. LANDER in it. Now, after witnessing the Italian and the American actors, we can compare the German with them, and see if from either it be possible to get any conception of the ELIZABETH of history, or of our imagination. We confess that, in our idea, the historical discrepancies in regard to circumstance, of the plays thus far performed, are not the least of the eccentricities that have appeared in the attempts to embody and illustrate the character of the great Queen. *Elizabeth* is a new figure on our stage, and indeed has not been a very prominent figure on the modern stage, though SCHILLER'S "Mary Stuart" has occasionally brought her within the German and English theatres. The three *tragediennes* who are now before us will doubtless inspire a new popular interest in her life and personality, and hereafter, we imagine, she will be a very frequent visitor to our boards.

The reconstruction of Paris, which M. HUSSMANN has carried on with such marvelous results during the last ten years, has not only aroused the attention of the other cities of Europe, but has brought forth in London an important proposition looking to the improvement of the more wretched portion of that great city. Such matters are not so easily brought about in England as in France, where the imperial will is supreme. It is only through Parliamentary legislation that the beginning of the work can be authorized in London. The proposal of the English writer is that Parliament immediately confer upon some great company powers to purchase the rookery in St. Giles and adjacent streets and haunts at a fair jury valuation; the company to agree to pull down, cleanse and purify that den of filth and iniquity, and replace it by model dwellings for the laboring classes on some improved plan. By this means a blow would be struck at the professional and habitual crime of London, while at the same time thousands of the honest poor would be provided with comfortable habitations, in which they might lead respectable lives. It is believed that a proceeding of this sort would be the signal for many others of similar character in the great metropolis. Something of the kind is certainly needed in London quite as much as it was in Paris.

Some of the Democratic journals, especially those in the great commercial cities, have been laboring lately to show that their party takes very high and conservative ground on the financial question—that it would assume the highest position on the national credit, and in favor of the inviolability of the national faith and honor. We trust the party will do so in the platform put forth by the State Convention now in session. We trust their language will be definite and unmistakable, and no less satisfactory than that expressed by the Republicans in the recent State Convention. This is not a matter upon which we wish to see the position of either of our great political parties in doubt.

In London there is a Drinking Fountain Association, and they are now erecting a very elaborate Gothic structure in Hyde Park for that purpose. The *Court Journal* very properly suggests that the people who frequent Hyde Park don't drink water, whereas those who frequent the streets do. In this City the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals has erected several fountains for horses, dogs and men, which are always flowing with fresh water.

HORACE BUNT, who was a lunatic twenty-four years of his life, and who describes the condition from which he was rescued as one of "hopeless insanity, willful, headstrong, roving from place to place like a ship without a rudder, driven by the tempestuous waves of disquietude and excited passion," has published a curious account of the agency by which his cure has been effected. The work was done by Mr. NOYES, the head of the Oneida Communists, who visited him, remonstrated with him, told him he was in the snare of the devil, and finally, says the lunatic, "I was convicted of insanity by his reasonings." He has now, according to his own account, been possessed of his wits nearly as long as he was without them, and has no intention of letting himself fall into Satan's snares again. His narrative finds confirmation in a statement of Mr. NOYES, who wrought the change upon him, and who tells how he attacked the man's insanity, convinced him by the most energetic reasoning that he had been snared by the devil, and that he was partly responsible for his condition, until finally he broke down into confession and penitence. Mr. NOYES holds that insanity, in at least some of its most terrible forms, can be cured instantaneously; that it yields to the appliances of spiritual therapeutics, and in calling the attention of the humane to this idea he asks: "Who knows but that this principle, when it is recognized and studied by the religious and scientific world as it should be, will assume the form of revivals, and empty the Lunatic Asylums?" We are sure that some of our Lunatic Asylums would be pleased to furnish Mr. NOYES with cases upon which he might soon demonstrate his theory to the satisfaction of all concerned. Is he willing to try?

The death of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE has caused profound grief in England—as appears by our English files which arrived yesterday. He is eulogized no less as a man than as one of the ablest diplomatists in the Queen's service. The *Times* says it is no secret that it was in accordance with his repeated advice and exhortations that a wise overture toward a settlement of the *Alabama* claims was made by Lord DERBY's government, and he "always cherished the hope that he would be able to render his country the service of removing a fertile ground of contention from the path of the two Governments, and thus bring them into closer and more friendly relations." There is no little discussion as to who shall be appointed his successor at Washington, and there is much feeling as to the importance of obtaining a man who shall display his spirit and carry out his purposes.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera.

The performance on Tuesday night comprised the comic opera by the brothers RICCI, "Crispino e la Comare," which gave such general satisfaction last year, when Sig. RONCONI and Miss KELLOGG gave animation to the leading *rôles*. The great attraction of this performance is now, as it was then, RONCONI'S *Cobbler*, a conception of its kind, unique. The absence of Miss KELLOGG, whose *Anetta* was altogether an admirable effort of vocalisation and vivacity, is not so sad a drawback, when the sense of hearing only is considered, for in all the vocal requirements of the part of the cobbler's wife, Senora PERALTA is unexceptionable. The song—we can scarcely call it a duet, seeing that *Anetta* has it nearly all to herself—with dance, at the end of the first act, would secure favor in a much weaker cast, sung and expressed as it is by Senora PERALTA. There is no more zealous artist on the stage to-day than this lady, and she does all that lies within the power of her treasure of voice to compensate for other drawbacks. The other parts were filled, as before, by Sig. TESTA, (*Contino del Fiore,*) Sig. ANTONUCCI, (the *Doctor,*) and Sig. BELLINI, who is at home in every part that by any accident accrues to him, as the quack apothecary. One of the best things in Tuesday's performance was the famous trio, in act third, sung and acted with infinite spirit and gusto, by Signori RONCONI, BELLINI and ANTONUCCI.

Last night, the first performance this season of the eternal "Trovatore" occurred, with Mme. PARREPA ROSA, Sig. PANCANI, Mme. TESTA and Sig. BELLINI in the principal *rôles*. VERDI has always shown himself, like the Russian satirist, "most happy when men were most ridiculous," and most at ease when surrounded by honors. "Il Trovatore" is a pretty good example of the chief weakness of this musical melodramatist. And yet, say what we will about this weakness, VERDI has found his profit in it. There is no opera so certain to attract a crowd as the romantic succession of incidents and musical "sensations" which, in the course of operatic events, was repeated for the several thousandth time (more or less) at the Academy of Music last evening. The audience was uncommonly enthusiastic over the familiar scenes and airs. Sig. PANCANI has not been heard yet with anything like the effect nor answered with the applause that marked his performance of *Manrico*. The house clamorously applauded "*Ah! si ben mio,*" that mild prelude to the fiery "*Di quella pira*" while the "miserere" of the prison scene, in which the chorus shared the honors with the same gentleman, and Madame PARREPA was rapturously redemanded. Indeed, being in possession of a tenor of such magnificent means, the declamatory music of *Manrico* was never more magnificently declaimed. Sig. BELLINI was heard to the best advantage, as usual, in *Il Conte*, and uttered with his customary fervor "*Il balen*"—that singularity amiable effusion to come from the lips of such an unscrupulous villain. Madame TESTA has always exhibited a marked combination of dramatic intelligence with the necessary vocalism in the *rôle* of *Azucena*, and it is needless to state was again most satisfactory in all the requirements of the character of the gypsy mother. *Leonora* is one of Madame ROSA's most admirable impersonations. The familiar melodies, which age can never make sound otherwise than interesting, were heard with all of last year's delight, and followed with all of last year's interest.

To-night, "I Puritani" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy; and on Friday evening, in New-York, "Faust" will make himself heard for the first time this season.

Steinway Hall—The Opening Concert.

Of all the rare musical entertainments which, of late years, have been devoted to the delectation of "the people," as well as more fastidious amateurs, none have been more honored than the concert series which Mr. HARRISON introduced a couple of years ago. They have shone among the shining attractions of each season—their beginnings anticipated with pleasure, their ending universally regretted. They are due with the Autumn tints, and October having begun to put on her brown foliage, Steinway Hall was thrown open on Tuesday evening for the first of Mr. HARRISON'S regular concerts of the Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday series. The performance on this opening night was absolutely perfect. We can remember very few concerts so entirely and unexceptionably good. The main object which Mr. HARRISON had in view, we fancy,—after the very natural one that BENJAMIN FRANKLIN would call of "money catching"—was to afford his friends the opportunity of hearing M. LEOPOLD DE MEYER again, after his twenty years silence. DE MEYER'S playing continues still to be remarkable for its fire and impetuosity, while with those peculiarities is mingled a rarer excellence—only acquired by years of practice—supreme delicacy of touch, which gives the true poetic expression to everything he puts his finger to. It seemed to surprise the great audience that had assembled to find how little DE MEYER had changed. They beheld the favorite of twenty years ago—a little tinted, perhaps, but very slightly, by the yellow rays of the Southern sun—still erect, slender and graceful, his hair silvered over, though his face is still young in that quiet smile which always made him such a genial contrast to the impassive GOTTSCHALK. His welcome was thundered at him. As of yore, he seats himself at his instrument, then ungloves, and then turning his hands into one another, reminds one of the athlete testing the elasticity of his muscle, and flexing his limbs, before he enters the arena to grapple for the crown of victory. It would be labor lost to look for DE MEYER'S most beautiful performance among the four pieces (two encores) which he played on Tuesday evening. They were all superb. His own "Fantasia on Norma"—a dreamy, but puzzling composition—while it was expressed with uniform and characteristic delicacy of touch—displayed in every phase his great abundance of energy and finished taste. Composers, with no intention of executing their own music, have, in many instances, written passages which it is nearly impossible to play; but they cast the burden of the attempt on other shoulders, or perhaps we should say, other hands. DE MEYER performs almost exclusively his own difficult music; but he performs it with a delightful assumption of ease that makes it seem like mere child's play. His high-spirited action and fantastic indulgence in left-handed playing were displayed in a new composition, "A Greeting to America," (and its *encore*,) which were the features of the second part. The applause after this was most furious, and there was every disposition shown on the part of the audience to keep "The Lion" at his soothing labors all night.

As Apollo was always surrounded with the best of company, not having the least fear of rival aspirants, so is this brilliant god of the golden wires environed in the Parnassus of Steinway's with a company of performers who are as musical as his own piano. Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON made her *debut*, after the European absence, with a much strengthened voice, still purely contralto in the lower notes, but of much more delicate tone in the higher. She sang MORANZONI'S "Non Più Fiori," which is less a cavatina than a bravura, and BELLINI'S "Lo Romeo" which is a cavatina and nothing else, and gave both a pleasing and refined expression. In reply to an encore to the latter she sang a Scotch ballad with simple grace; and in the second part BALFE'S sweet ballad, "Home," which she uttered with much real feeling. CARL ROSA had two solos, and it is unnecessary to state, made his violin speak with unmistakable language in both. LEFEBRE'S "Concerto Militaire" and MORSON'S fantasia on "Der Freyschuts" were the compositions, and a repeat was impertively demanded of both, for ROSA never played more admirably and never with more memorable enthusiasm. The orchestral pieces, which begun and ended each part of this concert, were given with that uniform finish and delicacy which marks the happy labors of THEODORE THOMAS' brilliant band when under the guidance of its young chief in person. They began with MENDELSSOHN'S bright overture to "Ruy Blas," followed with BEETHOVEN'S magnificent "Egmont," GOUNOD'S "Reine de Saba," which, from beginning to end may be said to sparkle like a diamond, and LISZT'S last march of victory, "Vom Fels Zum Meer," of which we had something to say when originally produced in the Summer concerts under Mr. THOMAS' direction. The entire performance may be said, without hyperbole, to have "electrified" the audience, and Mr. HARRISON'S season has certainly been inaugurated with all the enthusiasm he could desire. The second concert, and DE MEYER'S second appearance, are announced for this evening.

Miscellaneous.

The first performance of "The Devil's Auction," after many postponements, is finally announced to take place

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

THE PRESIDENT AND RECONSTRUCTION.

During the frequent interviews between the President and his Southern friends, he has stated his views regarding reconstruction matters at great length, and has advised them to appeal to the Courts for satisfaction if they feel that the military authorities have deprived them of any of their rights. He has been particularly pointed in giving this advice to parties pardoned under his recent Amnesty Proclamation, and they have obtained permission from him to report his statements. In several instances his friends assumed the authority from the permission to repeat, to put them in writing, and one of them has been seen by your correspondent, headed, "To whom it may concern," which embraces opinions about as follows: The President stated to the writer that he could not reopen registration without incurring certain risk of impeachment, although he had been advised to do so by some of the most earnest supporters of his policy, who argued that if he assumed the power to do so under his authority as Commander-in-Chief, giving orders to military subordinates, he would be supported by the Constitution-loving and law-abiding portion of the people. On the other hand, other equally warm supporters of his policy had advised him, that if he attempted to assert his military power in directing the manner of the execution of civil duties imposed on military authorities by a direct act of Congress, he would be assuming authority not vested in his office, either by the Constitution, the Articles of War, or by any law now in existence. He also stated that the promulgation of the Amnesty Proclamation would result, if properly managed, in disrupting the Republican Party, because if the Courts decided, as he thought they should, that the classes pardoned by it were restored to their full rights as citizens, and the leaders of that party would persist in supporting the military authorities in their refusal to allow them to register, the natural consequence would be that the people would flock to the support of the judiciary. The letter or circular concludes by a personal appeal from the writer to give its contents wide circulation, and a postcript is added stating that Mr. JOHNSON, in his desires to peacefully settle the differences now existing in the country, sincerely hopes that his friends will seek every opportunity to allay all bitterness of feeling engendered by the political situation, and cheerfully submit to the decisions of the proper tribunals, whatever they may be.

SECRETARY STANTON AND GOV. SWANN.

The statement published in the Administration Press of the country this morning, that Secretary STANTON agreed to comply with Gov. SWANN's requisition to supply the Maryland militia artillery with guns is not true. The facts are, that Mr. STANTON refused from the first to comply with the demand, and was sustained in his refusal by Gen. GRANT. Gov. SWANN appealed from the decision to the President, who requested Mr. STANTON to order the delivery of the guns which he refused to do, telling the President that if he, Mr. JOHNSON, wanted the guns issued he must assume the responsibility himself, and give the necessary directions in an executive order. This was one of the minor points of difference between Secretary STANTON and the President, and although the latter insisted that the State was entitled to receive the guns, he did not take any further steps in the matter. As soon as Gen. GRANT assumed the duties of the War Department, Gov. SWANN renewed his application, when it was refused, since when he has purchased on the behalf of the State three batteries of Napoleon guns for the use of the Baltimore militia under the command of ex-rebels.

TREATY WITH THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

The reciprocity treaty between the Government and the Hawaiian Government of the Sandwich Islands has been ratified by the authorities at Honolulu, and will be sent to the Senate at the next session for its action thereon. It was proposed in the interest of the Monarchists of Hawaii as a flank movement to head off the Republicans who are extremely desirous of annexing the islands to the United States. The argument used by the monarchists is, that with San Francisco as a free port to which the planters can send their sugar, the sum of $600,000 will be saved annually to the residents, and they plausibly argue that our Pacific coast will be greatly benefited by the reciprocal free trade in their ports. It seems that the annexation movement became so strong that the King and his friends were obliged to resort to the pending treaty as the only measure that could allay its progress. Charges of corruption on the part of our officers there in connection with the negotiation of the treaty will undoubtedly be laid before Congress at the proper time.

THE CASE OF COL. MESSMORE.

No further action has been had in Col. MESSMORE's case, but his friends have given up all hopes of saving him. His claims have been vigorously argued before the President, but with as little success there as in the Treasury Department. Mr. JOHNSON was not averse, on political grounds, to doing something for him, but a presentation of his case by the Treasury Department satisfied the Executive that the Secretary had better be left to deal with the matter in his own way. The reports that members of the Metropolitan Revenue Board have indorsed Col. MESSMORE or asked for a suspension of judgment in his case are not correct, or at least no communication to that effect has been received at the Department. If nothing is heard from MESSMORE to-morrow, the Secretary will probably conclude by the following day that the time has come to dispose of him by direct removal. As for Gen. WISEWELL, his case can be disposed of in a few words. He never has had any chance of getting the vacancy about to be made, for, as was stated in this correspondence four or five days ago, he is not liked either by Secretary MCCULLOCH or Commissioner ROLLINS, and both these gentlemen think there are sound reasons why he should not be appointed to such an important office. His friends have been urging his claims with vehemence, but they have not a foot of ground upon which to stand. Their talk this evening seems to indicate that they are beginning to realize this fact. The probability is that the vacancy will not be filled for the present.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

A private dispatch from Charleston received here to-day, states that United States Marshal GOODLOE will soon resume the execution of processes of the United States Court stayed by Gen. SICKLES' order No. 10, and that Gen. CANBY had instructed the post commandant at Wilmington not to interfere with the attempt.

RUMORS CONCERNING THE WAR OFFICE.

Rumors of changes in the War-office are again in circulation. It is stated that Gen. STEADMAN will positively decline to accept the position, and that either Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., or TOM EWING, Sen., will be appointed within a week.

THE NEW-MILFORD DEFALCATION.

The Bank Examiner who has been investigating the affairs of the First National Bank of New-Milford, Conn., returned to Washington this afternoon, and has submitted his report to the Comptroller of the Currency. He finds that the defalcation of the cashier amounts to $47,000. The surplus fund of the bank, with the cashier's property, all of which he turned over before he fled, will cover the deficiency without loss either to the Government or to individual depositors. The capital of the Bank is not impaired in the least, and it will continue business as usual without interruption. Comptroller HULBURD has ordered an examination into the affairs of the National Bank at Whiteside, New-York, which has been reported as in trouble. He is confident that if there is difficulty it must be owing to the condition of the Bank when it was converted from a State into a National institution.

WARD ELECTIONS IN BALTIMORE.

The Democrats in Baltimore held ward elections yesterday, for the selection of delegates to a Convention to meet to-night, to nominate candidates for Sheriff, State Attorney and City Surveyor. The friends of Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS, one of the Kane Police Commissioners in 1861, claim that he is the successful candidate for Sheriff, and that his nomination will be made on the first ballot. Late in the evening, and in fact until an early hour this morning, hacks traversed the streets filled with drunken rowdies cheering for JEFF. DAVIS and the Democratic ticket.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

THE HAMPTON CAVALRY FUND.

A pamphlet has just appeared, printed in Charleston, S. C., containing, among other things, the order of Major-Gen. SICKLES annulling the decree of Chancellor SHRHNER in reference to the disposition of the unexpended balance of certain funds which had been raised for the purpose of equipping HAMPTON's cavalry command during the late war. It appears from the correspondence that on the 22d of August Major-Gen. SICKLES, in a letter, alluded to the fact that the funds had been distributed to parties claiming the same by the decree made in the case of the Bank of Charleston vs. JAMES TUPPER and others, but says the funds belong to the United States. He therefore refused the application, that the parties involved may be permitted to pay the money into Court, to abide the result of any proceedings which the United States might desire to institute. The private claimant of the fund, he remarks, elected the Court of Equity as the tribunal for determining all the questions arising in the case, deeming the ends of justice to require it. He ordered the restitution of the fund to an official custodian for the more mature consideration of the questions involved, and accordingly appointed a receiver of the fund. The further application that the case might be transferred to the Federal Courts was deemed premature, at least until the restitution of the fund should have provided a substantive subject of controversy. It is now understood that Secretary MCCULLOCH has ordered the case to be tried in a Federal Court, with a view to a final disposition of the question.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just submitted to the Acting Secretary of the Interior, for approval, the fourth list of lands inuring to the Central Pacific Railroad Company under the acts of Congress approved July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864. The list contains in the aggregate 22,351 acres. Upon the Department's approvals patent will be issued to the said Company.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The Navy Department has received from Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN a report of the stations of vessels belonging to the South Pacific Squadron under his command. On the 1st of September the *Powhatan*, flagship, was at Callao, preparing for sea; the *Tuscarora* was engaged in a cruise to the Fejee Islands; the *Dacotah* was at Panama; the *Wateree* was at Callao, repairing her engines, and the storeship *Fredonia* was also there; and the *Nyack* was cruising on the coast, in the vicinity of Valparaiso.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

There is a reduction of postage to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg by the Hamburg and Prussian closed mails. Correspondence addressed to Schleswig-Holstein or to Lauenburg, either by the Hamburg or Prussian closed mails, will hereafter be subject to the same rates of postage as are charged upon correspondence addressed to Prussia or the German Postal Union, viz.: By Hamburg mail, 15 cents per single rate for letters, prepayment optional, and 3 cents for newspapers, prepayment required; by Prussian closed mail, for letters, 28 cents per single rate if prepaid, and 30 cents if unpaid, and 6 cents each for newspapers, prepayment required.

THE MINT AT CHARLOTTE.

The Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., is soon to be put into full operation for assaying purposes only. It is represented that working operations have been recommenced in the mines which were neglected during the late war, and that the receipts of gold at this Mint are on the increase, not only from localities in North Carolina, but from contiguous States.

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN ALASKA.

W. T. BALLOU, of San Francisco, on the 7th of September wrote to the Secretary of State that by a vessel from Kodiac he had received a letter from Messrs. A. & G. MARSH, stating that they had discovered a Russian-American seam of pure anthracite coal, over thirty feet deep, and had traced it for a mile near a good harbor, where there was abundance of oak and fir timber.

REVENUE REGULATIONS.

It has been determined that all applications for special modifications of the recent bonded warehouse regulations shall be considered and determined in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of at the office of Internal Revenue.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue sources to-day were $1,761,316 82.

ARMY OFFICERS AND YELLOW-FEVER.

The following memorandum was to-day issued from the Adjutant General's Office:

To avoid the risk of yellow-fever, officers now absent from their commands, which are serving in the Fifth Military District, are authorized to remain absent until further notice from this office.

By command of Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.
(Official) R. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

NAVAL BULLETIN.

Assistant Paymaster CHARLES W. SLAMM has been detached from the *Penobscot*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Ensign B. S. M. JONES has been detached from the *Penobscot* and granted leave of absence.

The following officers have been detached from the *Penobscot* and placed on waiting orders: Acting Volunteer Lieut. VASSALLS, Acting Ensign C. S. LAWRENCE, First Assistant Engineer S. M. MCCARTY and Acting Third Assistant Engineer JOHN GRIMES.

PERSONAL.

HENRY HOWARD, *attaché* of the British Legation here, and son of the English Minister at the Court of Munich, was married to-day to Miss CECELIA, daughter of GEORGE W. RIGGS, a banker of Washington.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Letter from Gen. Butler—The Contract Between the Government and its Creditors.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: A friend has sent me a slip from your Weekly, containing the *Tribune's* reply to my letter on the subject of national finances. My high respect for the Editor, the paper and its readers, prompts me to a rejoinder which may contain a little more clearly the exact statement of the question at issue between us.

My most earnest desire is that the Government shall fully, honestly and exactly meet every one of its obligations, according to the exact and equitable condition of every contract it has made with its creditors. I would advocate nothing short of this, and justice and good faith require nothing more. I asserted that *the five-twenty bonds were payable as to their principal in currency, and not in gold.* This the *Tribune* denies, and insists that they are payable in gold. The whole question is, what was the contract between the Government and its creditors?

The first $50,000,000 loan of August, 1861, was issued at 7.30 interest—principal and interest payable in gold—was so taken and so paid. When the Five-Twenty Loan Bill was passed, it established the interest at 6 per cent., payable in gold, but said nothing as to the currency in which the principal was to be paid. When the Five-Twenty loan was before Congress, Judge SPAULDING, of Ohio, asked Mr. STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who reported it, if the principal of these bonds was payable in gold, as well as the interest? To which Mr. STEVENS replied, that the principal was not payable in gold. At the same session, when the first Five-Twenty Loan Bill was passed, the Legal-tender Act was also passed, providing for the issue of what are now known as "greenbacks." It was therein provided that, if the principal of the bonds of every note that it is legal tender for every debt, public and private, except duties on imports and the interest on the public debt. It is not to be received for principal of the public debt, why should the interest? Because, the law made it receivable by the United States due all its loans, and especially convertible into Five-Twenty bonds.

Again, in the following Congress, while a portion of the 5-20 loan was yet untaken, another 10-40 loan was authorized, at 5 per cent. interest; both principal and interest of which, by the terms of the act, were made payable in gold. Now, if it was the contract of the Government that the 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds were, interest and principal, payable in gold, *whereas directly the contrary was the fact on their face*, why was it that the Government offered a 10-40 loan at 5 per cent., interest and principal both payable in gold? In other words, how could the Government expect the 6 per cent. gold-payable and gold-bearing loan to be taken up, when it had the 6 per cent. gold-payable and gold-bearing loan still before the country?

You say that the *Tribune* was largely, instrumental, at the request of Government, through its agents, in persuading the people to let the Government have their money for these bonds. We answered them, day after day, that every one would be paid in full in coin—principal and interest. Now, the 10-40 loan was put upon the market by JAY COOKE, as the agent of the Treasury, and if you will consult the files of the *Tribune* containing the advertisement of that loan, you *will find that Jay Cooke advertised the 10-40 loan as the only loan of the Government, the principal and interest of which was payable in gold.* I have not seen that advertisement in the *Tribune*, but it was so advertised; and I assume JAY COOKE took advantage of so valuable a medium of advertising as your paper, to make known that important fact of the desirability of the 10-40 loan, as he certainly did so advertise in other papers.

You further say: "Gen. BUTLER uttered no word of dissent then," i. e., when the loan was upon the market. True, because there was no occasion. And still another, and perhaps equally available answer—Gen. BUTLER at that time had other public interests in another branch of the service to contemplate and try to serve.

Again: You do not deny that this 5-20 loan, in whatever it is payable, is now due at the option of the United States. That is, the five years have passed at the end of which, by their terms, the United States reserved the right to pay them; and the Government has the right to pay them to-day in whatever currency the contract calls for, whether gold or paper. If these bonds are payable in gold, why are they selling at from 108 to 112 in currency when gold is worth 143 to 145?

If the United States should now choose to exercise its right to pay them—which would seem to be wise, as they are untaxable, so that their interest is, in fact, from 1 to 3 per cent. higher than 6 per cent. to the holder—in that case, *why should the Government be called upon to pay them in gold or its equivalent in currency, say* 143, *when anybody else can buy them at* 112? Why should the tax-payers be called upon to pay the holder from 30 to 40 per cent. more in order to redeem these bonds than, as they now have the right to do, the capitalist is now willing to sell them for to anybody else?

Assuming what no man can doubt, in view of the legislation or Congress, and the words of the contract, that these bonds are payable in currency, my next proposition is, *That the United States shall issue a new loan upon such terms as sound finance shall show to be the most advantageous, and with the proceeds pay its 5-20 creditors, and thus reduce the rate of interest, while at the same time it keeps exact faith in its contracts.*

I am unable to see that this is "a dodge" or "repudiation," "which is a longer synonym for rascality," or anything "irreconcilable with common honesty." "These be hard words, my masters." As I do not think they add anything to the strength of the *Tribune's* argument upon a legal question relating to finance, I certainly can neither reply to nor return them. I only propose to reply to the specific argument of the *Tribune*, and, therefore, refrain from discussing any of the collateral branches of this subject.

May I ask—as the question is one of great moment to the country—you in justice and fairness to give this letter the same conspicuous insertion in the daily, weekly, and semi-weekly *Tribune*, which you gave the attack? "Common honesty" would seem to require this. Very truly yours,

B. F. BUTLER.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Meeting at Albany—Interesting Addresses—The Resolutions Adopted.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The State Temperance Convention met at Tweddle Hall this morning.

Gen. JOSEPH F. SMITH, of Uister, was chosen temporary chairman, and GEO. F. HERATON and WM. S. BLACK secretaries.

The Convention was addressed by Messrs. Tiffany, of Saratoga; Moore, of Oneida; Farrington, of Dutchess; Boardman, of Broome; Judson, of Westchester; Campbell, of Albany; Brayton, of Saratoga; Flannigan, of New-York, and others, relative to the progress of temperance in their respective localities.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Dr. GILBERT DAY for permanent President, and a large list of vice-presidents and secretaries.

The report was unanimously adopted.

After the appointment of committees on business, and resolutions, and finance, and the adoption of a resolution inviting Gov. FENTON to preside over the evening session, the Convention took a recess until 2.30 o'clock, when resolutions will be reported.

In the Temperance Convention this afternoon, a series of resolutions were adopted as a platform. The following embraces the essential features of the whole:

Resolved, That as that clause of the Metropolitan Excise Law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath is in accordance with the statutes of the State, wisely enacted by our forefathers in the years 1788 and 1789, and confirmed by eighteen different enactments at different times, and is no violation of the Constitution, nor infringement of the rights or liberties of men, we pledge ourselves to sustain the authorities in its faithful enforcement, and to use our best endeavors in securing its extension throughout the entire State; that we earnestly pray to the Constitutional Convention to give the people an opportunity of determining by their votes whether the organic law shall contain a clause prohibiting forever the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, by submitting to them a separate article to that effect, and that a Committee be appointed to appear before the Convention and urge a compliance with this resolution; that as patient forces are at work by the opponents of temperance to pack the nominating Conventions and primary meetings, it is the duty of temperance men to be present at such Conventions and secure the nomination to seats in the Legislature and other public positions of men who are known to be friends of the cause, and who can neither be awed nor bullied, and for whom temperance men of this county may vote; that it is the duty of the friends of temperance in every county, town and district to organize immediately emphatic working temperance societies; that this Convention proclaim its firm conviction that in a law utterly prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage there is safety and salvation for our country and its people, and that in no other way can we be saved from the ruin which rum brings upon all nations swayed and governed by its influence.

A resolution regretting the passage of Mr. SHUTTER's Sunday resolution by the Syracuse Convention was laid on the table.

The Committee appointed to wait upon Gov. FENTON, and invite him to preside at the evening session, reported that His Excellency replied that his engagements were very pressing, but if it were possible he would accept the invitation with pleasure.

Knights Templar Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Knights Templar of the State of New-York held their annual conclave here to-day, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Sir Knights John A. Lefferts, of New-York, Grand Commander; H. Clay Preston, of Binghamton, Deputy Grand Commander; George Babcock, of Troy, Generallissimo; Robert N. Brown, of Buffalo, Captain-General; Rev. Charles H. Platt, of Binghamton, Prelate; Frank L. Stowell, of Olean, Senior Warden; William B. Crandall, of Rochester, Junior Warden; John S. Perry, of Troy, Treasurer; Robert Macoy, of New-York, Recorder; Mead Baldwin, of Syracuse, Standard-Bearer; E. A. Little, of Auburn, Sword-Bearer; James A. Reed, of New-York, Warder; Richard England, of New-York, Sentinel; Joseph B. Chaffee, of Binghamton, Grand Lecturer.

Deaths from Yellow Fever at New-Orleans—The Old and New School Boards.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The yellow fever interments during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning were fifty-four.

In the case of the old and new School Boards, Judge DUPLANTIER has decided that the new Board was appointed when no vacancy existed. The resolutions of the Council repealing all ordinances touching the public schools were null, because they conflict with the act of the Legislature, and were in violation of the charter, because passed by both Boards the same day. The Judge decreed that the new Board was not qualified and are forbidden to perform the duties of School Directors of the public schools of New-Orleans. No appeal will be taken.

The *Republic* has returns from twelve parishes, including Orleans, giving a total vote of 28,681, and a majority of the registered voters of 1,618.

In every parish heard from a majority of the persons registered voted. It is supposed that nearly every one of the remaining thirty-six parishes will swell the majority of votes.

Meeting of Colored Men in Richmond—Address by Congressman Shanks.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Congressman SHANKS, of Indiana, addressed an assemblage of blacks here this evening. He said he spoke as one of a party who had the power, when he said the Southern States would have been in the Union long ago if they had given the blacks their rights, and that negro would get in until they did, President Johnson, if guilty, would be impeached, and even with the aid of the Maryland rebel militia, which was arming, would be powerless to do anything. The men of the North were ready at the tap of the drum to quell him and his militia. He predicted thirty thousand majority in Ohio for the Republicans.

Hon. ALEXANDER RIVES and a colored man were nominated by the Republicans of Albemarle yesterday, for the Convention. Last night they were burned in effigy by the Opposition.

Charles Dickens to Visit the United States in November.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, of this city, received to-day a cable dispatch, announcing definitely that Mr. DICKENS will come to this country to give a series of readings from his own works, in the principal cities. Mr. DICKENS will arrive in November and will begin his readings the first week in December.

A Sensational Exposition.

While the national mind is exercised with the result of the Great National Exposition, and thanking the commissioners are scattered far and wide by those who placed their wares upon exhibition, it matters not for what particular object, or how little competition there was in this grand side-show, as long as the object was reached, and a gold medal was issued by a foreign exhibition, the American people are asked to swallow the results as a fixed fact, and thus nothing as good, or superior, can be manufactured than that which has been *hob-nobbed* by a decision of *Parsons* individually as if there were none this side of the Atlantic that possessed intelligence, acumen, or musical talent sufficient to decide as to the merits of American manufacture, without importing a foreign decision as a bandle to aid the sales of their wares. In justice to those who were not represented, and who cared not to be, on account of the unfairness of the scheme, and their business being already in excess of their ability to manufacture, we feel it our duty to simply say to the public that no contest of this kind is or was a correct decision unless all the principal manufacturers were represented, nor otherwise. In the late Paris Exhibition Assistant Piano-Fortes were not represented by different manufacturers in numbers that could have possibly given any idea as to the best instruments, and two contestants carried away the laurels without a ghost of a chance being offered to a hundred others. Among this goodly number was the great Baltimore piano-forte manufacturers, WM. KNABE & Co. This firm, without undue exertions, have reaped the highest encomiums of the Press and people, and have lately been obliged to enlarge their manufactory in order to meet the increasing demand for their piano-fortes, which, when completed, will be the largest and finest manufactory of the kind in the world. This firm look upon this infamous piece of strategy as a gross outrage upon the American people which should call forth the condemnation of parties interested, especially by the musical fraternity in America. Messrs. KNABE & Co. have, for the past thirty years, been identified as the leading piano-forte house in the United States (the well-known house of Messrs. J. BAUER & Co., of New-York, being their general agents, No. 650 Broadway,) when a fair and just exhibition is opened to all piano-forte manufacturers—theirs will be placed beside any other that the world may produce, feeling confident that the Knabe piano-forte, which has been so long acknowledged as superior, needs no other than an equal chance, not desiring to practice *chicanery* in any form whatever. And as to the prize, leave it with the intelligent public to decide which are most entitled to credit, those who carried it away without an equal contest, or those who scorned to enter unless all who desired might enter, and honor be paid to whom honor is due.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

To the Honorable the Commissioners for Emigration of the State of New-York:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I notice by the *Times* of the 24th inst. that Messrs. Van Ness & Dreyer have made a demand on your honorable body for an investigation concerning their dealings with emigrants. Should you see fit to grant their request, and whether you do or not, I trust you will take into consideration my demand of a similar nature made on your Board near a year ago, and will also permit an investigation into the causes for which I was arrested and expelled from the emigrant landing depot.

You will remember that I addressed a letter to each of the then members of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, except the Mayors of this City and Brooklyn, in August, 1866, in which I informed you that gross abuses, malpractices, impositions and overcharges were committed in the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot, on the emigrants under your charge, and that these things were of frequent occurrence for a series of months.

You will also remember that the second time I visited the emigrant depot after sending you this letter, I was arrested and expelled therefrom by the order of Bernard Cassedy, Esq., your general agent, and, as I thank and now believe, on account of the information furnished you in that letter. I at once wrote your full Board, asking the reason of this action on the part of your general agent. You permitted this letter to remain unanswered, and one week after, I again wrote you, calling your attention to this neglect, and at the same time demanded an investigation into any and all charges against me in any way connected with my intercourse with emigrants, either as an officer or a citizen.

This demand I am sorry to say your Honorable Board has been discourteous enough to allow to remain unsatisfied to this day. And as by the action of your general agent and the want of action on the part of the Commissioners of Emigration, I feel that my character has been injuriously affected, I again take the liberty to respectfully renew the demand of a year ago for an investigation.

Gentlemen of the Commission, that there may be no mistake, I again inform you that for a series of months extending through a portion of the years 1865 and 1866, there were gross malpractices, abuses and overcharges, frequently practiced in the Castle Garden emigrant depot on the emigrants under your charge, and that whenever brought before a tribunal having power to compel the attendance of witnesses, I will prove the same even to this day.

I do not intend to say that any member of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration had knowledge of these things, for I do not believe they had until after an expose had been made, neither do I know that the officers or agents of the Commissioners knew of them. But I do know the emigrant depot was directly under his supervision, and I do know these practices were committed therein, and in my humble opinion he should have known of and prevented them, or he is unfit to occupy so high and honorable a position.

Gentlemen, I deal thus plainly and publicly with this subject, not with intent to do harm to the Commission or to cripple its efficiency; on the contrary, my desire is to purge Castle Garden of all improper characters, and to again place the emigrant landing depot in a position to resume the usefulness of its earlier days, (since the days of a DAYTREE and a Kennedy,) and to give to the thousands of friendless emigrants annually landed at this port that protection intended by the act creating your Commission, to which they are entitled, and in view of the munificent fund with which the Legislature of this State has endowed your Board at the expense of these very emigrants.

History tells us that war time is a time of general demoralization. There is no good reason why our country should be an exception to this general rule, or why Castle Garden should be an exception to the balance of the country, especially when we remember that it is the gateway for most of the emigrants landed to enter therein, and the very best place of all others to find emigrant substitutes for the army. On such substitutes there was money to be made; and in looking after this latter commodity what more natural than that the previous rigid discipline, ever enforced in the earlier days of the Garden, and during the administration of Messrs. Crabtree and Kennedy, was relaxed, evils crept in, demoralization ensued, and the general interests of the emigrants were neglected that substitutes for the army might be secured. These are the philosophical reasons why I deal thus plainly with this subject, not that it was unpatriotic to procure substitutes for the army, for patriotism of this nature and under these circumstances must have been of an exalted character, very, but as the war is over and subs no longer necessary in case any of this demoralization is still hanging like an incubus to the skirts of any of your subordinates the same might be known and a fumigation as the doctors say, and a purification as some others say, take place.

On the 1st of May, 1867, I addressed a note to your Board and waited in person on one of the members thereof, informing you that there was employed in the garden as register, a person who had been dismissed the service of the Federal agency the previous year for, (as I believed by the members of said agency,) enticing an emigrant girl from Castle Garden to a house of ill repute for improper purposes. I also stated that a respectable citizen had informed me that this same person had formerly been connected with a house of like character in Houston-street near the Bowery. As this person is still in your employ, the statement then made by me is probably true. The fact that I furnished your Board with the information should go far to satisfy you that I had respect for your reputations and would not permit an improper character to be foisted on you without your knowledge.

I see by the City journals you are endeavoring to do justice to the emigrants ticketed in Europe. This is very commendable on the part of the Commission, and I hope you will be persevered in until all emigrants purchasing their inland American railroad tickets in Europe are placed on an equality with those purchasing such tickets after arriving in New-York. You certainly have my sincere wishes for the success of this just and laudable undertaking.

Gentlemen, in this connection I desire to ask a few questions. Why do you think this should have been done long ago? Would not the emigrants who arrived during the war, many of whom had bought tickets in Europe at times when one gold dollar was worth $2 80, have been thankful if they could have received this protection and the premium on their coin been refunded? Such a case was never known. This abuse was never exposed until after the war, and then it was exposed through the efforts of Hon. John F. Cumming, United States Superintendent of Immigration, and without the least assistance of the State Board of Commissioners, or their long experienced General Agent—see fifth page of the annual report of your Board for 1865—who now, through the public Press, would have the people think was entirely due to himself alone. (Oh, how we appreciate him.)

The very fact that this abuse was permitted for five years without being exposed and prevented, is a strong reason why your General Agent is entirely unfit for the high and honorable position occupied by him. Another question:

Do you not know there are quite a number of houses in this City, from ten to twenty, besides the one of Van Ness & Dreyer, who are constantly receiving consigned emigrant passengers who have purchased their inland American railroad tickets in Europe and paid for the same in coin? If you do not know of this, it is more you did; and if your general agent does not know of it, he is unfit for the position of general agent.

Your honorable Board, with the exception of the new members of this year, have known for much more than a year that this abuse existed, and I think you and your general agent should before this have known of every house in this City who is receiving consigned passengers from Europe in order that the company complained to it might also receive protection; or, in my opinion, there is a negligence of duty on the part of your Board and its general agent.

The consignees by whom the European emigrants consigned to the agents of the Erie Railway in this City were to receive the premium on the coin paid by them in Europe for railroad tickets was effected by the united efforts of Bernard Cassedy, United States Superintendent of Immigration in this City, and neither the State Board of Commissioners nor any officer under them is entitled to one particle of credit therefor.

Question—Are you not afraid the emigrants who pay in coin in Europe, and are consigned to houses other than Van Ness & Dreyer, when they see those consigned to this house receive the premium on their coin, and what it is immediately for? Will you not do the same justice, will not call this jug-handled protection?

I have referred many and many an emigrant to your general agent for redress within the past year, who were consigned to other houses than the house of Van Ness & Dreyer, and was dismissed by the very advice. I have yet to learn of the first case where restitution has been made or an affidavit against any of these houses published. Oh, consistency! thou art a jewel.

Gentlemen, I have demanded an investigation for a year under any and all circumstances. I feel it is my due. Again I respectfully ask it. When it takes place, if you should ask me the question what this present agitation in the protective ray means, I should probably answer that I guessed it meant that some person in some way connected with your Hon. Board had some relative or friend to provide for; that the emigrant commission fund was not large enough for that purpose without asking the Legislature for another instalment, and consequently he must be quartered on the Erie Railroad's emigrant business. I do not say this is so; I am only guessing, and will be glad to give your Hon. Board the information that I have heard others, who, I think, have taken lessons in the art, guess very much as I have.

To close this communication, which is longer than I intended, I will repeat to your Hon. Board what I said to you a year ago, when I demanded this investigation. That it is to be your imperative duty to protect these people (the emigrants) from the crimes of your subordinates, if any, and, upon an open and full investigation, it be found I have been in any way connected with any abuse or imposition upon them, I hope you will send me before the Criminal Courts for trial and punishment.

Trusting my motives in sending this communication may not be misconstrued, I assure you they are thus justified by the emigrant, and hoping that you will begin to think that I intend to have a public investigation of the charges against me made by your General Agent to your honorable Board, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BEHREND.

P. S.—My next shall contain specifications.
OCT. 2, 1867.

Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, chronic catarrh—and the various diseases of the lungs, throat and air passages are successfully treated by Dr. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL at his office, No. 166 5th-av., (one block south of the Fifth-av. Hotel.) Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Evenings and Sundays by special appointment only.

Secretions in the Throat and Chest.

Everybody knows that coughs proceed from various causes, mainly atmospheric influences and much public speaking, as is the case with ministers, actors, singers, &c., as the throat becomes filled with phlegm, thus creating the source of a cough which, if not speedily eradicated, reaches the lungs, and finally changes into consumption. The methods of curing coughs are many, but permanent relief can only be obtained by removing the cause. For the past twenty years,

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

has been acknowledged to be a sovereign remedy for diseases of the throat, chest, lungs and stomach. The following letters leave no room for doubt in the minds of the American public as to its efficacy:

TO HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT,
No. 542 Broadway, New-York:

For the past two years my throat and chest have been coated with phlegm. I find that HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT benefits me very much, as I now cough without pain and expectorate freely. A. BEHREND.
No. 174 6TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1.

DEAR MR. HOFF: Last Winter my husband found great relief from your PALATABLE MALT EXTRACT, and as he is again suffering from his chest, please send two dozen. CAROLINE WAGNER.
No. 35 RIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 30.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous VERDICT of the International Jury.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and PRESERVER, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Prepared ONLY and SOLELY by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

The Young Gentlemen's Dress Hat—Not an extinguisher, but jaunty, stylish, becoming.
WARNOCK,
No. 519 Broadway, 84. Nicholas Hotel.

A.—Visitors to New-York.—The largest and best assorted stock of Ready Made Clothing for gentlemen and boys ever exhibited at retail in New-York.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 34 4th-av., No. 63 Lafayette-place.

A.—Custom Department of Brokaw BROTHERS.—This department has been entirely reorganized; the choicest goods from London and Paris, a great many of which have figured in the Paris Exhibition, have just been opened, and are being sold at prices that defy competition. The best artists, cutters, have been employed. Polite attention and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who will please to favor us with their patronage.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS and CLOTHIERS, Nos. 30 to 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union, and No. 63 Lafayette-place.

Furniture Department,
Just opened.
G. L. & J. S. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Furniture Frames,
For sale to Upholsterers.
G. L. & J. S. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Curtains,
Lace, Brocatel, Terra, Reps, &c.
G. L. & J. S. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Window Shades,
All kinds, at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Lace Curtains a Specialty,
AT G. L. & J. S. KELTY'S,
No. 447 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Reform for Ladies—Physical Culture applied to the bust. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Elevator develops the bust physiologically. 997 Broadway, or 14 East 20th-st. Send for Circulars.

A Hint to Tasteful Mothers.—Glance at the assortment of infants' fancy hats and bonnets at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. Earybood acquires a new fascination when crowned at that establishment.

Ready.—Fall style of Gents' Hats in great variety, at popular prices. BURKE, No.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Oct. 2, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $10 55 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $4 55 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st.

$500,000.

STATE OF GEORGIA
SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,
SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The undersigned will receive bids until the 12th day of October next, for five hundred thousand dollars seven per cent. Coupon Bonds of the State of Georgia, which are part of an issue of $3,030,000 made on the 1st of July, 1866, and payable 1st July, 1886, in New-York, with Coupons payable the 1st of July and 1st of January of each year in New-York. They are issued in pursuance of certain acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved March, 1866. These Bonds are a security of the highest order, and of which there is none better in the country, or a more secure investment of capital. Besides the faith of the State of Georgia, they are secured by a first Mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which, although it is exclusively the property of the State, yet, it is by authority a chartered Corporation which can sue and be sued, and contracts by its Officers are as binding as can be made by any other Corporation. The Mortgage is executed to three Trustees, viz.: George S. Carhart, Esq., and Robert H. Lowry, Esq., of New-York, and Jeremiah Beall, Esq., of Georgia. On failure of the State to pay any half year's interest on any of said Bonds, and such default shall continue for the period of six months after the said Coupons shall become due and payable, then and thereupon the principal of all the Bonds secured thereby, shall become immediately due, and the Trustees may proceed to foreclose and enforce said Mortgage lien at the request of the holders of said Bonds. The Western and Atlantic Railroad is 137 miles long, running from Atlanta, Georgia, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, connecting at each end with several important Railroads, making this Railroad an exceedingly valuable and productive piece of property. So valuable is this road, that purchasers can readily be had that will pay cash for it, more than double the amount of the Mortgage lien. I give herewith the Treasurer's statement of the assets, resources, and liabilities of the State, to which I respectfully beg reference.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt of the State of Georgia on the 1st July, 1867, showing date of issue and maturity of outstanding Bonds, Annual Interest on each issue, and total Annual Payments.

When Due	When Issued	Annual Amounts	Annual Interest on each Issue	Total Interest due each year	Total Amounts due each year
1868	1848	$176,000	$10,590	$384,635	$561,135
1869	1839 and 1844	334,500	19,350	374,045	708,545
1870	1840	134,500	8,070	354,695	489,195
1871	1841	154,500	9,240	356,625	5[illegible]1,125
1872	1842 and 1852	721,500	44,250	337,355	1,[illegible]
1873	1842 and 1843	169,500	10,170	293,[illegible]	46[illegible]
1874	1844 and 1848	251,500	16,856	282,925	5[illegible]4,425
1875	No Issue	....	....	266,070	266,070
1876	from 1849 to	....	....	266,070	266,070
1877	1857 inclusive	....	....	266,070	266,070
1878	1858	100,000	6,000	266,070	366,070
1879	1859	200,000	12,000	260,070	460,070
1880	1860	200,000	12,000	248,070	448,070
1881	1861	100,000	6,000	236,070	336,070
1882	1862	No Issue.	No Issue.	230,070	230,070
1883	1863	No Issue.	No Issue.	230,070	230,070
1884	1864	No Issue.	No Issue.	230,070	230,070
1885	1865	No Issue.	No Issue.	230,070	230,070
		134,500	At. and Gulf R. 6 per cts.		
		*3,030,000	W. and At. mort. 7 per cts.		
1886	1866	3,164,500	221,000	230,070	3,394,070
1887	1867	165,000	9,900	9,900	174,900
Total Public Debt		$5,872,000			

The Assets and Resources of the State of Georgia are, 1st, the property of the State, consisting of:

The Western and Atlantic Railroad, now paying into the Treasury, as a net profit $50,000 per month, or $500,000 per annum, being 6 per cent. on	$10,000,000
10,000 Shares of Stock in the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, (connecting Savannah with the waters of the Gulf at Bainbridge, Ga., and the Gulf shore at St. Marks, Fla.,) promising in the early future handsome dividends, at $100 per share	1,000,000
186 Shares Stock in the Georgia Railroad Company, paying annual dividends of 10 to 15 per cent., at $100 per share	18,600
Total value of property belonging to the State	$11,018,600
From which deduct Total Public Debt	5,872,000
Total	$5,136,600

Leaving available property assets over and above all liabilities five million one hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred dollars.

2d. The taxable property of the State, exclusive of railroads, banking, express and insurance companies, from returns in the Comptroller-General's Office, is two hundred millions dollars upon which a tax is levied this year of one-fourth of one per cent	$550,000
Estimated receipts from specific taxes on polls, professions, &c	150,000
Estimated receipts from tax on banks, railroads, express, home and foreign insurance companies, &c	33,000
Estimated receipts from miscellaneous sources	10,000
Estimated receipts from net earnings of the Western and Atlantic Railroad	600,000
Estimated receipts from dividends on stocks	2,000
Annual income	$1,295,000
The estimates by Gov. Jenkins of the necessary, usual and probable disbursements for the year 1867, are ... $375,000	
Miscellaneous appropriations ... 100,000	
Interest on the public debt ... 375,000	$850,000
Total	$445,000

Leaving a balance of net revenue of four hundred and forty-five thousand dollars for annual reduction on public debt. JOHN JONES, Treasurer of Georgia.
MILLEDGEVILLE, July 1, 1867.

This amount of $500,000 of its Bonds, now offered by the State of Georgia, is to pay a debt due the United States, now approaching maturity, which was for the purchase of locomotives, railroad cars and other machinery from the Government, to organize and restock the Western and Atlantic railroad at the close of the war. The right is reserved to accept or reject any part or all the bids that may be made, and parties bidding at a higher rate than may be accepted, will be placed upon an equality with the lowest accepted bid. Parties who may desire to make further investigations are referred to printed pamphlets, with more detailed particulars, which can be had at the

National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
National City Bank, New-York.
J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., President Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Philadelphia.
Joseph S. Fay, Esq., No. 15 Exchange-st., Boston.
John W. Garrett, Esq., President of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore.
Address WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON,
Agent of the State of Georgia,
Care National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1867.

* This amount is not yet all sold, there being on hand about $990,000, of which $140,000 will be applied to the funding of bonds and coupons falling due previous to July, 1868, yet outstanding. It will be seen, therefore, that the State is paying interest now on little over five millions, of which nearly one-half is at 6 per cent.,—the 7s amounting to about $2,700,000 00.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of its Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held this day, a MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland on TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 8 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of its road to, and a running arrangement with, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of an increase of its capital stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge at Cleveland.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September instant, and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted this day, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of leasing the Railroad of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; also, to vote upon an increase of the capital stock of this Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 28th inst., until October 9, 1867.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.
By Order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1867.

COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, 1867, FROM this Company's seven per cent. Equipment Bonds will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

3 PER CT. CERTIFICATES

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

OCTOBER AND DECEMBER COUPONS,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

1865 COMPOUNDS
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE NOVEMBER 1,
CASHED IN GOLD,
BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7:30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	110⅝	110⅞	Gold	143⅞	144
Coupon, 1881	110⅞	111	June 7.30	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	104½	104¾	July 7.30	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	112⅞	113⅛	Oct., comp'ds. '64	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅞	109⅛	Dec., comp'ds. '64	118⅛	118⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅛	109⅜	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅛	117⅜
5-20C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅝	107⅞	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅝	107⅞	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115⅝	115⅞
10-40 Reg	99½	99¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅛	115⅜
10-40 Cou	99⅝	99⅞			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

MILWAUKEE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

The undersigned are authorized by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to invite the attention of capitalists to the advantages that may be derived from an investment of capital in the construction of public water-works in said City.

Milwaukee has an estimated population of 80,000 persons, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and business.

The City is without embarrassment from debt; is the centre of an extensive railway system; is the largest primary wheat market in the world, and in its lake commerce interior trade, already large, it is likely to be excelled in the future by no other Western metropolis.

In the opinion of the Council, the advantages afforded for the construction of a complete system of water-works at this time are peculiar, and the investment of capital in that enterprise will insure a large and permanent, and steadily increasing remuneration.

The city is located immediately upon the shore of Lake Michigan, and hence an inexhaustible supply of pure water may always be obtained comparatively without large expense, and the city is prepared to offer to responsible parties an eligible site for a reservoir, and to secure such legislation and other facilities as may be necessary to the success of the undertaking. Parties inclined to negotiate are invited to visit the city, or to address the undersigned.

JAMES S. BUCK,
JOSEPH PORTR,
D. A. OLIN,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
TIMOTHY O'BRIEN.

THE HOP AND MALT EXCHANGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, (LIMITED,)
SOUTHWARK-ST., BOROUGH, LONDON, S. E., ENGLAND.

This Company's extensive buildings, comprising an exchange, offices, show-rooms, subscription and refreshment rooms, double basement of cellarage, and capacious warehouses, will be completed in September, in time for the ensuing hop season.

An open market will be held in the Exchange three times a week, which being in contiguity with the warehouses, may be attended with great advantage by all those acquainted with the hop, malt and seed trades.

The warehousing department will be conducted so as to approach as near as possible to that of private warehousing, at the usual rates.

Warrants are issued by the Company, if required, on all goods deposited in their warehouses.

On application to the Manager all particulars may be obtained.

LELAND, BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 22 Nassau-st.,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Exchange, Notes, &c.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft at sight.
F. L. LELAND,
Member Government Security Board.
C. H. LELAND,
Member Gold Exchange.
WM. CARPENDER,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ A joint meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Rochester City and Brighton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Secretary of said Company, in the City of Rochester, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of conference upon matters of vital interest to both. A punctual attendance is requested.
W. F. HOLMES,
Secretary R. C. and B. R. R. Co.
ROCHESTER, Oct. 1, 1867.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R. R. CO., COR. 51ST-ST., AND 10TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held on the third TUESDAY of October next, (Oct. 15,) at 12 o'clock M. For the convenience of the shareholders the meeting will be held in the Grand Jury Room, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st., first floor.
By order. SIDNEY E. FORDHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 451, 548, 594, 263, 133, 377, 241, 36, 369, 28, 37, 33, 289, 423, 477, 502, 135, 482, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

WANTED—FROM $20,000 TO $50,000 FOR THE steel business; mill and power all in readiness. Inquire of J. H. JACKSON, No. 10 James-slip.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

☞ Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at Private Sale, on commission. Securities not usually sold at the regular Stock Boards are a specialty with this house.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, John H. Washburn, late Assistant Secretary, was appointed Secretary of this Company, in place of John McGee, deceased.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.

A dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, upon the capital stock of this Company, for the six months ending 30th of September last, has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th of October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst.
By order,
JOHN HEGEMAN, Secretary.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 57 BROADWAY, Oct. 1, 1867.

The Trustees of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. from the net earnings of the Company, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October proximo.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday the 5th inst., until the 8th of October.
JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 15) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after TUESDAY, 15th of October, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th of October.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1867.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,

Cor. South 7th and 1st sts.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest on sums up to $5,000 (five thousand) allowed, free of tax.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of this month will draw interest from the 1st.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, N. Y.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
HARRISSON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of Six per cent. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

ASSETS, $4,112,124 16.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Six Per Cent. interest paid free of tax. Money deposited on or before the 21st of October will draw interest from the 1st of October. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits made before the 21st draw interest from the 1st of October.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—English-basement house situated on 9th-st., in complete order, newly painted throughout, new carpets, fully furnished in the best manner, to be rented only to a private family for a term of one or two years. Possession immediate. For permit, apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE, with stable, carriage-house and one and a half acres of land, at Spuyten Duyvel, until the 15th day of April next; and also for one or more years from such date. Apply to C. C. SMITH, office of Penn. Coal Co., No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT FURNISHED—FOR THE WINter, on 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a first-class, full size, four story and superbly furnished, and has all the modern improvements. First-class parties only need apply.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 51st-st., second house east of 6th-av.; immediate possession. Apply from 11 till 2 to S. T. ROSS, No. 67 Exchange-place, Room No. 2.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture, situated in East 40th-st., very near 5th-av. For particulars and permits, apply to
ABNER L. FLY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN FINEST PART of Brooklyn; a first-class, handsomely furnished three-story house to let in Clermont-av., near Lafayette-av., at reasonable rent. Call at Room No. 9, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, ACCESSIBLY located, to rent for $3,000. If desirable, the gentleman and wife would remain to board. First-class reference given and required. Address R. S. T., Station G.

TO RENT—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., TO A small family, without children, part of a large house, fronting the Park, ornamental grounds, vegetable garden, stabling, &c. Apply to
E. WILDE & CO., Bloomfield.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, A FURnished house, with large stable, gardener's cottage, horse, cow, &c., on the place. To rent for the Winter or year. Address T. A., Box No. 5,000 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THREE-story high-stoop house, 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent $1,500. Inquire of HARRISON & PRIDHAM, No. 102 Nassau or No. 36 West 44th-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON 13TH-st., near University-place. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FINE RESIDENCE in Montclair, N. J., with horse, carriage, cow, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE TO LET IN A HOUSE of respectability. Apply to GARRISH, corner 42d-st. and Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses wanted for first-class customers; also houses to sell, valued from $10,000 to $50,000. Any persons having houses to sell or lease are requested to call in person, or send particulars to JOHN S. PIERCE, Real Estate Office, No. 6 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE IN THE City or vicinity, a small house. Address, with full particulars, which must be reasonable, S., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

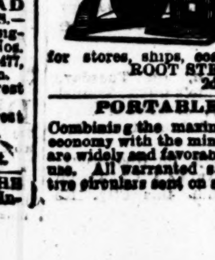
WANTED—AN OFFICE FOR A PHYSICIAN; must be between 28th and 40th sts. and 7th and 3d avs.; English basement preferred. Address, stating terms, T., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping in a first-class neighborhood. State price. O., Box No. 1,604 Post-office.

WANTED—A NEATLY AND COMFORTABLY furnished house, centrally located; rent not to exceed $500 per month. Address Box 60, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—CENtrally located; the owner boarded, if desired. Address M. E., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines; 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,360. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—The large and elegant house No. 1 University-place, corner of Waverley-place, looking into Washington-square, suitable for residence, or for any purpose requiring good light and a prominent location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York,
Opposite Trinity Church.

In offering their services to the public for the transaction of all business pertaining to REAL ESTATE, the undersigned would respectfully solicit patronage, based upon the assurance of their fidelity to their customers, and their determination to use every effort for the advancement of their interests. A long and steady observation of the workings of the landed affairs of the community, a thorough knowledge of the value of property in the City, together with their experience as Tax Commissioners, as well as the high reputation of Mr. Brown as an old Auctioneer, make them peculiarly adapted to their present vocation. They hope their pledges will meet with a favorable response from their friends and the public upon whom they depend for encouragement, always assuring them it will be regarded with a zeal and fidelity which shall be justly deserved.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
H. HENRIQUES, long connected with this class of business, will be in attendance at the office.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses, with French roofs, finished with walnut stairs, walnut trimming, marble tiling and a splendid billiard-room. The plumbing work of these houses is done with Colwell, Shaw & Willard's patent tin-lined pipe, finished complete with all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, Nos. 420 and 422 Lexington-av., near 45th-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 266 Madison-av., 25x60x95; also, the adjoining lot, suitable for conservatory or private stable; front on avenue 50 feet; the house is one of the finest and best built on Murray Hill. Apply as above between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, full size, in 49th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Also, first-class houses in 23d, 38th and 42d sts., near 5th-av. Apply to MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

WEST 47TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house with extension; superior order; $34,000; furniture if desired; others $15,000 to $50,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR SALE.—Four full lots, north side 55th-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; three-fourths on mortgage. R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 115 West 49th-st. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE, 5th-av., near 130th-st. Apply to M. C. TURNER, No. 60 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL,

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

Descriptive list issued Sept. 1.

GEORGIA COTTON AND GRAZING LANDS FOR SALE.—They are also well adapted to stock-raising, wool-growing or fruit culture, &c. A fine rolling country, well watered and undoubted healthfulness. The locality of southwest Georgia offers rare advantages. I now offer a choice tract of improved lands, of nine hundred and thirty acres, well improved, having four hundred acres cleared, under fence and in a fine state of cultivation; a good dwelling-house, with other out-buildings necessary, and a fine orchard. It is situated within two miles of Brooksville, where they have a fine school and two flourishing churches; ten miles from Ward's Station, on S. W. R. R.; twelve miles from Cuthbert. For information call on the subscriber at D. Sweeny's Hotel, Room No. 30, for one week. Any information relative to titles; the subscriber can give full satisfaction.

The above lands lie in Randolph County, Ga., on the Nochaway Creek and its tributaries. D. RUMPH.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, within driving distance of New-York: the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise twelve acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost and on easy terms.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 26 Pine-st.

Descriptive list issued Sept. 1.

FOR SALE—A FINE OLD HOMESTEAD UPON Throg's Neck, Westchester County, containing 51 acres, with large house, barns, &c.; fine garden, venerable old shade trees, and a variety of fruit; the present occupants have resided upon this property for nearly thirty years; it is one of the most valuable and desirable country seats upon the Neck, and, having an extensive frontage upon the highway, can be divided to great advantage. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon accommodating terms; no agents required. Apply or address Room No. 8, Market Bank building, corner Beekman and Pearl sts.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A PLEASant residence, containing 11 finished rooms, with pantries, &c.; attached to the place are fine shade trees, lawn and shrubbery, excellent garden, a good supply of small fruits, grapevines, apple, pear, cherry and other fruit trees, superior well of water, &c.; but five minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and in every way desirably situated; early possession and favorable terms given; lot about three-quarters of an acre. For further particulars, apply to M. W. DODD, bookseller, 506 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF Long Island Sound, one hour distant from the City; one of the most beautifully located dwellings, with stable, plenty of fruit and shade trees: unequaled view of water, and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. Also, a new house, with four acres of land near, and in full view of the Sound; suitable for Summer or Winter. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the Southern part of Westchester County, 12 miles from the Fifth-av. Hotel; mansion, gatehouse, garden-house, greenhouse and grapery, with elegant surroundings; 15 acres of land; furniture if desired; the owner has occupied it 20 years. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—170 acres, at Coldenham, with good buildings and pleasant location in a first-class farming neighborhood; possession immediate. J. HALLOCK DRAKE, Attorney at Law, Newburgh, or C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

A CHARMING AND COSY RESIDENCE, dry and healthy, all kinds of fruit, at Tremont, forty minutes' ride from New-York, only $10,000; a good investment. Particulars of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT PASSAIC, N. J., A FRAME dwelling, 40x26, and extension, 18x16; slate roof, hall 8 feet wide, 11 rooms, large cellar and furnace, marble mantels in parlor and dining-room. Price $8,600; terms easy. Apply to S. B. FRITTS, Agent, Passaic, N. J.

MISSOURI LANDS.—15,000 ACRES CHOICE farming and timber lands, for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange for unincumbered real estate or saleable merchandise. WM. HICKOK, JR., No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 66, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.
J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

A NEW AND HANDSOME COUNTRY residence one hour from the City, with garden, stable, &c., will be sold low. K. Box 147 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST-CLASS and medium-priced HOUSES and LOTS, in any good locations.

Also, PROPERTY in the 7th, 10th, 13th and 17th Wards.

Also, BUSINESS PROPERTY on the 3d, 6th and 8th avs.

Also, PROPERTY on the Bowery, Broome, Spring, Prince, Bleecker, Amity, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens and Thompson sts.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES TO FIND a situation in a family where instruction in the German or French language would be considered as equivalent for her board; references of the highest respectability; a few more private pupils solicited. Address or call at No. 15 West 26th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHing the higher English, French, (spoken,) Latin and music, desires a position as visiting governess; refers to one of the highest families of the City where she taught last year. Please address, personally or by letter, TEACHER, No. 90 West 17th-st., New-York.

A LADY FROM THE NORTH OF GERMANY desires a position as governess in a good family; she is a good teacher of music, speaks English and French fluently, and is competent to direct the education of more advanced pupils; references exchanged. Address R. S., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A LATE PROFESSOR IN A UNIVERSITY; graduate and first honorarian in classics; honorarian in English language, literature and history, &c., of Trinity College, Dublin, and a contributor to literary journals, desires pupils; highest references and testimonials. Address Box No. 52 Station D.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH wishes a position as resident governess; her course of instruction comprises the usual English branches, with music and French; unquestionable references as to capacity, respectability, &c. Address Mrs. L. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO INSTRUCT in the plain English branches desires a position either in a school or family; reference given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 29, Fishkill, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO instruct in the English branches desires the position of visiting or resident governess. Address TEACHER, No. 309 West 42d-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching English, Music and French, wishes an engagement as resident or daily governess. Address S. M. C., No. 294 6th-av.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Gentlemen; $300 and board; $600 and board; $750 without board. Apply at the Institute, 532 Broadway.

TEACHERS.—AN EXPERIENCED PROFESsor of French would like to take a few more pupils. Apply at No. 61 West 13th-st., care of Madam de Lussan.

A HARVARD GRADUATE WANTS A few private pupils. Address HARVARD, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A MONTHLY meeting of this Institute will be held this THURSDAY, 3d of October, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building.
SALEM H. WALES,
Recording Secretary.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house, furnished or unfurnished; in elegant and perfect order; all modern improvements; immediate possession; fronting Carroll Park; unsurpassed location; terms very reasonable. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 295 Court-st., Brooklyn, or of W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, 434 Broome-st., New-York.

$4,400.—FOR SALE—FOUR TWO-STORY and basement brick houses located on Myrtle-av., near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, containing eight rooms, gas and water; finished in modern style. Apply to J. CLARKE, Walworth-st., first house north of Myrtle-av.; terms easy.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY, basement and sub-cellar brick house No. 396 Pacific, near Nevins-st., in perfect order, with all the improvements; house 21x45, lot 21x100 feet; first-class neighborhood; price $10,500. Inquire on the premises, or of G. W. CARY, corner Spruce and William sts.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, 7TH WARD, possession immediately, a nearly new frame house in perfect order, all the modern improvements, high ground, and first-class neighborhood. Address J. R. WHITNEY, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, A FIRST-class brown-stone front house on 1st-place, Brooklyn, 25x50 feet, lot 133 feet deep, for a good residence in East Orange or vicinity. Inquire at No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE-story brick house No. 64 Elliott-place; has all the modern improvements and decorations; immediate possession. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY WHO FINDS HERSELF SUDDENLY without income, having a comfortable cottage on Staten Island, near Factoryville Landing, would like to take two or three persons to board for the Winter at an economical rate; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Address M. B. W., care of Johnson & Higgins, No. 80 Wall-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN THE immediate vicinity of Madison-square and Fifth-avenue Hotel, above 23d-st., will rent the first and second floors of a first-class house, with private table, to a family willing to pay liberally. Address B., Box No. 5,793 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 47TH-ST., near 6th-av., desire to rent a large room on their parlor floor, to a single gentleman or to a gentleman and wife, with or without board. Address Box No. 1,657 New-York Post-office, naming references.

NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—Suites of four communicating rooms on second floor; hot and cold water and bath-room connected; with or without board. Also, a few single rooms without board.

PERMANENT BOARD CAN BE HAD, with rooms en suite or singly, in a private house, beautifully situated, only three minutes' walk from depot, 45 minutes from City by rail. Address R. T., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A PLEASANT room with board, in a private family, where he can enjoy all the comforts of a home; location between 8th and 34th sts. and 3d and 7th avs. Address, stating terms, S. W., Box No. 368 Post-office.

NO. 341 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.—A large front room to let, with board, unfurnished except carpet and curtains; also, a parlor and bedroom furnished; location good; family small; references exchanged.

NO. 63 CLINTON-PLACE.—A FEW FIRST-class families can be accommodated with board and fine suites of rooms, parlors and small rooms attached, newly and elegantly furnished. Best references will be required.

NO. 55 WEST 11TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.; location unsurpassed; suites of rooms in every respect first class, with private table; a few rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply as above.

PRIVATE FAMILY HAS TWO NICELY furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and wives; also back parlor, partially furnished; house modern and pleasant; dinner at 6. No. 127 (old No. 99) West 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THIRD-STORY front room and hall bedroom, in Madison-av., near 28th-st., to let to two gentlemen, with or without breakfast; private family. Address, with references, MADISON, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
D. A. ROBINSON.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN A first-class brown-stone house and location, will rent two or three rooms with board to select parties at fair rates with home comforts. Call at No. 134 East 14th-st., (old No.)

ONE BLOCK AND A HALF FROM COOPER Institute, a large parlor floor; also rooms on second and third floors, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen; good table; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor and other desirable rooms can be had with board, at 117 East 17th-st., seven doors east of Union-square.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family, or where there are few boarders; noon dinner preferred. Address stating terms, J. SELDEN, Box No. 2,963 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife in a perfectly private family; references given and required. Address Box No. 5,662, New-York Post-office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED APARTMENTS (with dressing-room, bath, &c.); also two single rooms, to let to gentlemen only, at 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WOULD let to a gentleman alone a large, newly-furnished room, with or without board. House near Stuyvesant-square. References required. Address X. Z., Station D.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, replete with every essential to comfort, also other rooms, at the first-class house No. 48 West 15th-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; servants and children not taken; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st.

A FRENCH FAMILY WISHES TO LET, with board, one or two well-furnished rooms to gentlemen anxious of practicing the language; references. No. 133 East 17th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY HAVE a pleasant front room and board in a small private family. Terms reasonable. Call, for two days, at No. 41 East 27th-st. References exchanged.

22D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Large and well furnished rooms with board; references required and given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Esq., No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT board, a nicely furnished room, with every convenience; location central and desirable; no boarders or lodgers. Address W. H., Box No. 2,875 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; one floor of five rooms, elegantly frescoed and furnished. No. 48 East 11th-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family; large sized room; about $30 per week; references required. Address by letter, M., No. 39 East 19th-st.

BOARD—PRIVATE TABLE, A SPACIOUS drawing-room, bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, &c., is offered in a good modern house, with heaters, &c. No. 218 (new number) West 40th-st.

CHILDREN BOARDED AND TAUGHT, and kindly cared for; also, old people boarded in a nice, healthy location. Terms very low. Address L. B., Station A.

NO. 44 JANE-ST., NEAR ABINGDON-SQUARE, on second floor, with first-class board, two square rooms, connecting, suitable for a gentleman and wife or four single gentlemen; also, hall room.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University-place; a handsome suite of rooms on second floor; with or without parlor on first floor; first-class private table; references.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH-ST., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, to let with board; references required.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOME suites of rooms to let, with or without private table; reference given and required.

NO. 16 EAST 18TH-ST., NEW NO. 11.—To let, with board, a pleasant third-floor front room and hall room connecting; together or separately.

NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, second story, front; family small; highest reference required.

NO. 39 (NEW NUMBER) WEST 24TH-st.—Choice furnished rooms for gentlemen; location desirable; near the best hotels.

NO. 34 WEST 31ST-ST.—TWO RICHLY furnished square rooms and hall bedroom, with first-class board.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST.—ONE DOOR EAST of 5th-av.; suites of rooms to let, with private table only.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.—FURnished rooms, en suite or single, with board, at No. 40 West 38th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

A COMPLETE SUITE OF ROOMS, SECond story, to rent, with private table, at No. 140 5th-av., corner 19th-st.

HOBOKEN.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for two gentlemen with a private American family, in that splendid location, No. 106 River Terrace.

TWO LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOMS (not front) with closets, bath and gas, can be had, with liberal table, on applying at No. 5 Gramercy Park.

TWO VERY HANDSOME ROOMS ON the second floor will be rented together or separately, at No. 28 University-place, with full or partial board.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED—En suite or single, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address O. H., Box No. 763 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, en suite or single, to let with first-class board at No. 8 East 30th-st. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS SUITABLE for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—SUPERIOR ACcommodations, with board, for a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 85 Montague-st.

BROOKLYN.—BOARD—NO. 74 CLARK-ST.—A square room or suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished; location central; references required.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD AT No. 54 West 17th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN. Apply at No. 110 East 22d-st.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT to gentlemen at No. 16 West 28th-st.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, at No. 200 [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and is easy of access from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas.

It has received its patronage for a quarter of a century from the best families of New-York and vicinity, is now in successful operation and has room to admit additional pupils.

Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms reasonable. For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are especially invited to visit.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach Book-keeping and Arithmetic practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

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PERMANENT LESSONS IN FRENCH.

Prof. TH. DE L'OUEST is now resuming his courses for beginners and advanced scholars.
Ladies from 3 to 5 P. M.
Gentlemen in the evening.
Spelling, reading, grammar, conversation.
Apply at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 49th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 16; meanwhile address Box No. 315 New-York Post-office.

LESPINASSE
FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Washington Heights. French the language of the school. Spanish, German and English, classics; graduating courses for surveying and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway; No. 913, drug-store; No. 701, music-store.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,

Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Next session opens Oct. 21; superior advantages offered; number limited to 30; institution endowed; terms $150 per session of 20 weeks.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY,

IN WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
Classical, Commercial, Primary, French.
Fits for College, Business, West Point.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY,

ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.

This institution will reopen on the 9th inst. For admission or circular apply at the school.
H. FOULKE, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'

English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Reopened her seminary for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., on the 23d of September.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1,329 BROADWAY, corner of 37th-st.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 17th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address
A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Pupils admitted at any time.
JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18 at No. 102 Remsen-st. Misses HARRISON & RANNEY, Principals of the Day Department; Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 14, for classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, to meet MONDAY and THURSDAY, P. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD Schools, for free use of parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S bookstore, No. 430 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also a complete Register of Teachers who seek positions.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

MISS McINTOSH'S "HOME CLASS" for the study of History and Literature will meet on MONDAY, Nov. 4, at 11½ A. M., at No. 33 West 27th-st., where ladies desiring admission to the class, can address Miss McIntosh by note or in person.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI, ASSISTED BY MME. GRIEUMARD, will reopen her English and French school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 252 Clinton-st., Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS SARAH A. YOUNG, NO. 1,214 BROADway, will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 16, for children of both sexes. There is a spacious gymnasium where the children are exercised daily.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, Morris, Conn.; Fall and Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars address as above.
SAMUEL M. ENSIGN, Principal.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 686 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 38th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS OLSSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 278 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS ABBOTT'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 15 East 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 224 East 18th-st., Sept. 16.

MISS E. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A Home Boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

BERNARD-FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open Monday, Sept. 23.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point, Naval Academy and Mining School. Primary department for young boys.
PROF. A. BERNARD,
SANDERSON SMITH, Mining Engineer, } Directors.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circular or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, very select, delightfully situated, and affording unusual advantages for a solid and elegant education.

Expense for full board and the regular course of study, $360 per annum.

REFERENCES: Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Mr. William H. Appleton, Mr. James Winslow, and Mr. Samuel Hawk, St. Nicholas Hotel. For prospectus, address
REV. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1867, at No. 5 Livingston-place, (Stuyvesant-square.)

References permitted to Profs. L. Agassiz, A. Guyot and D. Cherbuliez; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., &c. Full information and circulars can be obtained at the above address, and at Mr. Christern's foreign book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.

Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.

For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL D., President.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

for young ladies, in No. 445 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.
H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for admission, Oct. 3, 10 A. M.

For catalogues and information apply to Dean of Faculty.
HENRY DRISLER, LL.D.,
Acting President.
49th-st., corner 4th-av., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Academic year will begin MONDAY, Oct. 7. The students are requested to be present for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M.

Examinations of candidates for admission will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 4 and 5, beginning each day at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY DRISLER, LL. D., Acting President.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 7TH-AV.,
OPENED SEPT. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,

for the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.

Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.

Among the patrons of the school are:

Rev. T. S. Hastings,	Horatio S. Brown,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,	Joel D. Hunter,
Rev. Peter Stryker,	Charles Folsom,
Rev. Howard Osgood,	Gamaliel G. Smith,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,	William M. Vermilye,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,	John J. Donaldson,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,	William H. Osborn,
George A. Wicks,	Charles A. Davison,
Charles Scribner,	John P. March,
Chas. H. Ludington,	Edward Smith,
Robert Jaffray,	William P. Williams,
John A. Stewart,	William E. A. Mackintosh.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N.Y.

A LATE MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY of Oxford, previously a graduate of Harvard College, will receive private pupils and prepare them for the American or English Universities. Address OXFORD, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—REV. J. H. TYNG will be happy to give private lessons to young ladies or gentlemen, singly or in classes. Address or apply at Room No. 7, No. 907 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 320 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN English, French and Classical School for Boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass.; a family school for 20 boys. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 139 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,193 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn. Number limited. Now in session.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

SCHOOL DESKS

Of first quality and new styles.
SUPERIOR PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS on hand and made to order, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
For catalogues, prices, &c., direct to
[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage....$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York: first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....Oct. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY....Oct. 9
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Oct. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Oct. 19
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Oct. 26
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
ERIN, HALL....SATURDAY, Oct. 12
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
ETNA....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp:
ETNA....Sept. 28
CITY OF CORK....Oct. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
To be followed by the steamers Atalanta and Bellona.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Jan. 18
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre. General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA....Oct. 2
PALMYRA....Oct. 9
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Oct. 3.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Oct. 17.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....80
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $365 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
OCT. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. PARKER.
OCT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAVERLY.
OCT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. ELISHA HOWES, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA, Capt. E. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The elegant first-class iron steamship GEORGIA, JOHN DEAKEN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to E. W. TURNER, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st. Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburg Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 10.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. THOS. LYON, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1867.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1867.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS via SAVANNAH, GA.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by the Black Star Independent Line, consigned to the Central Railroad or to Octavus, Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines. R. LOWDEN, Agent.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The splendid steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANEY, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4, North River, and will sail with dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavaca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freights, as usual, lower than by any other line.
First cabin passage, $15.
A popular steamship of this line will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship CORTES will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Oct. 12.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,
WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
First class passenger fares from New-York:

To Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 31	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	3 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 36	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—THE STEAMBOAT MARY POWELL, on and after TUESDAY, Oct. 1, will leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. for West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and usual way landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE
FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 299 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Sept. 18, 6½ A. M.
Wednes., Sept. 18, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 25, 12 M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Sept. 30, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 1, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 3, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 4, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 5, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 4, 11:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BENEDICT'S TIME TABLE FOR OCTOBER.—All railroads and steamboats from New-York complete, with City map, 25c. BENEDICT BROS., Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.
OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY, No 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 19, 1867.
The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.
The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.
During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.
The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.
Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.
No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.
Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.
Proposals will be received till 12 M. on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867: the boat must be completed ready for sea and for work and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st of March, 1868; and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.
Payments will be made as follows: forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on the final acceptance at the point of delivery.
Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.
A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.
The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.
Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.
M. D. McALESTER, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Major of Engineers, In charge improvement mouth of Mississippi River.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until the 25th of November, 1867, for materials and labor required for closing the opening between the south end of the pier, at the entrance of Fair Haven or Little Sodus Bay, N. Y., and the shore on the west side, by the construction of crib work loaded with stone, according to plans which may be seen at this office.
CLASS I.—LUMBER.
340 (three hundred and forty) pieces of hemlock scantling, each six inches square and twelve feet long.
170 (one hundred and seventy) pieces of hemlock scantling, each six inches square and thirteen feet long.
42,000 (forty-two thousand) feet board measure, of two-inch hemlock plank.
All this lumber to be of the first quality; the scantling must be of the exact lengths of 12 and 13 feet when delivered.
CLASS II.—IRON.
500 (five hundred) screw bolts, with square head and nut, of inch round iron, (best quality American,) each 1 foot long.
3,000 (three thousand) pounds of wrought spike 6 to 8 inch. The price of this class to be stated by the pound.
CLASS III.—STONE.
1,000 (one thousand) cubic yards of stone for filling, in fragments or boulders weighing not less than 4 or more than 200 pounds; to be delivered and measured in the cribs.
CLASS IV.—LABOR.
For the labor of framing, putting together, bolting, spiking, preparing bottom, sinking and connecting the crib work, in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the engineer in charge, including the furnishing of all tools, machinery, boats, &c., that may be needed.
All this must be carefully covered by a price per thousand feet board measure for the lumber used and per pound for iron and spike used.
The lumber and iron must be delivered at designated points on Little Sodus Bay, between the 1st and 31st of May, 1868. The stone in such quantities and at such times as it is needed in the progress of the work. The crib-work must be completed before the 30th of June, 1868.
Bids for each class must be separately made, and for the entire class, upon duplicate forms, with sufficient guarantees for entering into contract, which forms, with all other information desired, will be furnished upon application at this office. A copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid. Contracts will be awarded separately to the lowest responsible bidder for each class *without regard to the aggregate for the whole.* Bids which are not satisfactorily guaranteed, or which are otherwise irregular, will not be considered. The quantities herein specified may be varied 33 1-3 per cent. if required by the Engineer in charge.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF BIG SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1867.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 2 P. M. of the 21st of October, 1867, for materials and labor for rebuilding the piers at the entrance of Big Sodus Harbor, Wayne County, N. Y.
As required by law and regulations, these proposals MUST be on separate (duplicate) forms FOR EACH CLASS, accompanied by sufficient guarantees for entering into contract, with a copy of this advertisement attached, and contracts will be awarded separately, (by law,) to the lowest responsible bidder for each class, without regard to other classes or the aggregate amount.
These forms, and all other information desired can be obtained on application at this office. Bids which are not satisfactorily guaranteed, or are otherwise irregular, will not be considered; nor will bids be received for a PORTION of any class.
All the timber must be delivered by the 15th of May, 1868, the stone, iron and spike at such times and in such quantities as required, and the work on the piers must be completed by the 31st of October, 1868.
CLASS I.—TIMBER.
75 (seventy-five) sticks of Canada pine timber, each 12 inches square and 40 feet long.
300 (three hundred) sticks of Canada pine timber, each 12 inches square and 30 feet long.
300 (three hundred) pieces Canada pine timber, each 12 inches square and 18 feet long.
60 (sixty) pieces of Canada pine scantling, each 6 inches square and 20 feet long.
600 (six hundred) pieces of white pine plank, each 3 inches thick and 18 feet long.
80 (eighty) sticks of hemlock timber, each 12 inches square and 40 feet long.
700 (seven hundred) sticks of hemlock timber, each 12 inches square and 30 feet long.
600 (six hundred) sticks of hemlock timber, each 12 inches square and 18 feet long.
1,000 (one thousand) pieces of hemlock plank, 3 inches thick and 7 feet 6 inches long.
10 (ten) sound oak snubbing posts, one foot diameter at small end and 18 feet long.
All of the above pine and hemlock to be of best quality straight timber, of full dimensions—the pine to be Canada pine; to be deposited at a designated point, hauled out of water, and piled so that it can be properly inspected; the price to cover this. The whole quantity in this class is about 240,000 feet, board measure, of pine, and 440,000 feet b. m. of hemlock. The price must be stated by the thousand feet, board measure.
CLASS II.—IRON.
296 bolts, each 10 feet 2 inches long, (with head and nut) of 1¼ inch best, round American iron.
500 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inch iron, 2 feet long.
300 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inch iron, 3 feet long. Weight of above bolts is about 16,500 pounds.
2,000 pounds best quality wrought spike, 7 or 8 inches. The price of this class must be stated by the pound.
CLASS III.—STONE.
4,000 cubic yards of hard stone for filling cribs, in fragments or boulders, from 4 to 200 pounds weight, to be delivered and measured in the cribs.
CLASS IV.—LABOR.
For the labor of framing the timber of the cribs, putting them together, bolting and spiking, placing, sinking, and connecting the cribs, preparing the old pier, now under water, for a firm connection with the new work, making this connection by the use of bolts, &c., as prescribed by the engineer in charge; and completing the piers in a workmanlike manner, furnishing all machinery, tools, &c. This must be fully covered by a price per thousand feet b. m. of the timber and plank used, and per pound for the iron and spike used, and separately, per linear foot of pier, for the preparation of the old pier.
All the timber, iron and stone required by the contractor for labor, will be furnished by the contractor for those materials. The quantities herein specified may be varied 25 per cent.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1867.
Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 25th day of October, 1867, at 10 A. M., for materials and labor required for the extension of the west pier at the entrance of Little Sodus or Fair Haven Bay, Lake Ontario, N. Y., as follows:
CLASS I.—TIMBER.
630 (six hundred and thirty) sticks of hemlock timber, each 20 feet long and 12 inches square.
720 (seven hundred and twenty) sticks of hemlock timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.
110 (one hundred and ten) sticks of hemlock timber, each 40 feet long and 12 inches square.
315 (three hundred and fifteen) sticks of white Canada pine timber, each 20 feet long and 12 inches square.
315 (three hundred and fifteen) sticks of white Canada pine timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.
100 (one hundred) sticks of white Canada pine timber, each 40 feet long and 12 inches square.
1,260 linear feet of white Canada pine scantling, 6 inches square, sticks not less than 15 feet long.
1,400 pieces hemlock plank, 3 inches thick, each 8 feet 6 inches long.
650 pieces pine plank, 3 inches thick, each 20 feet long.
11 (eleven) sound oak snubbing posts, 1 foot diameter at small end and 18 feet long.
All of the above pine and hemlock to be of best quality, straight timber of full dimensions, the pine to be Canada pine, to be deposited at a designated point, hauled out of water and piled so that it can be properly inspected, the price to cover this. The whole quantity in this class is about 280,000 feet b. m. of pine and 500,000 feet b. m. of hemlock, and the price will be stated per thousand feet b. m.
CLASS II.—IRON.
220 bolts, each 10 feet long, (with head and nut,) of 1¼ inch best round American iron.
650 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inches iron, each 2 feet long.
440 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inch iron, each 3 feet long. Whole weight of the above bolts being about 20,000 pounds.
2,600 pounds best quality wrought spikes, 7 or 8 inches. The price of this class will be stated by the pound.
CLASS III.—STONE.
5,400 cubic yards of hard stone for filling cribs, in fragments or boulders from 4 to 200 pounds weight, to be delivered and measured in the cribs.
CLASS IV.—LABOR.
For the labor of framing the timber of the cribs, putting them together, bolting and spiking, placing and sinking and connecting the cribs and completing the pier in a workmanlike manner, furnishing all machinery, tools, &c.
This must be fully covered by a price per thousand feet board measure for the timber and planks used, and per pound for the iron and spikes used.
All the timber herein called for to be delivered before the 15th of May, 1868, at prescribed points in Little Sodus Harbor, the iron and stone in quantities as required.
The pier must be completed before Nov. 1, 1868.
Bids for each class must be separately made, and for the entire class upon duplicate forms, with sufficient guarantees for entering into contract, which forms, with all other information desired, will be furnished upon application at this office. A copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.
Contracts will be awarded separately to the lowest responsible bidder for each class, without regard to the aggregate for the whole. Bids which are not satisfactorily guaranteed, or which are otherwise irregular, will not be considered. The quantities herein specified may be varied 25 per cent.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The *Messager Franco-Americain* and the *New-Yorker Demokrat* are requested NOT to copy the above advertisements. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Sept. 25, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Oct. 15, 1867, for furnishing, fitting and delivering complete, the stylobate finish and counter of the new banking-room in the north wing of the Treasury Building. The same is intended to be of polished granite or polished marble; if of the latter material, the base should be of dark (if not black) color, and the upper members of variegated marble but of harmonious tints.
The bidder must state the kind of materials he proposes to furnish and submit small polished samples of the same.
Drawings of the work to be furnished may be obtained at this office.
The whole work must be done in the best and most perfect manner, and the material be of the soundest texture and choice and even tints, all to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Supervising Architect.
It must be furnished and delivered complete, ready for placement on or before the 1st day of March, 1868.
Payments will be made on estimates prepared by authorized officers of the Department, of which 20 per centum will be retained until completion of the work.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids should it be deemed for the interests of the Government so to do.
Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Stylobate Finish and Counter for Banking-room," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the County Treasurer's Office, No. 6 County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, 1867, at which time and place they will be opened, for furnishing for the balance of the present fiscal year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, 2,878 barrels wheat flour; 18,000 pounds coffee, mustard, pepper and starch; 66,000 pounds rice, lard, castile soap, codfish, mackerel, pork, &c.
Printed forms of proposal, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, and at the corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D.
No other forms of proposal will be accepted.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, JOSEPH ALTENBRAND, Supply Committee.
ALMSHOUSE, Sept. 25, 1867.

LARD PRESSES, MEAT CHOPPERS and Sausage Stuffers, at No. 444 Water-st., New-York. REA & PHILLIPS, successors to J. H. Wiestert, late of Hudson City, N. J.

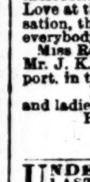
AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK....Director
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, GOUNOD'S FAUST. FAUST.
MISS MINNIE HAUCK, MME. NATALI TESTA, S. ANASTASI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, THE INCIDENTAL BALLET by Misses SAND, KRUGER and Mr. C. MARVIG.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 5, at 1, GRAND MATINEE. NORMA. NORMA. AND A BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
THE IDEAL MME. PAREPA ROSA, MME. NATALI TESTA, E. PANCANI, P. MEDINI. MLLES. M. SAND, KRUGER, and MR. C. MARVIG.
TICKETS TO THE MATINEE $1 50 TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE—NO RESERVED SEATS.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, ERNANI.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Tickets and Reserved Seats for any of the above-named performances can be had at the Academy of Music; at Pond's (up-town) music-store, No. 863 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and, down town, at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Oct. 3, at 8, I PURITANI, with the same brilliant cast as in New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Max Maretzek....Director
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
Her first appearance in America on WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 9.
Grillparzer's celebrated tragedy of MEDEA.
The sale of tickets will commence THURSDAY NEXT, at the Academy of Music and the usual places. Seats can be secured six nights in advance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
General admission....$1 50
Reserved seats in the balcony....50 cents extra
Reserved stalls in the orchestra....$1 extra
Amphitheatre....75 cents
Private boxes from....$6 to $12
N. B.—Miss Fanny Janauschek's second appearance will take place on SATURDAY, OCT. 12, in Mosenthal's drama of DEBORAH, (Leah, the Forsaken.)

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
THE NOVELTY OF THE DAY and the HIT OF THE SEASON, GRAND DUCHESS, received with IMMENSE APPLAUSE. all the gems APPLAUDED AND ENCORED, the Songs, Music and Choruses BRIGHT, SPARKLING, VIVACIOUS AND DELIGHTFUL.
OFFENBACH'S MUSIC THE RAGE. "LA SABRE DE MON PERE" and "DITES LUI," and all the choice *morceaux* POPULAR AND CAPTIVATING, THE PRESS UNANIMOUS in pronouncing this Opera the GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN.
It will be presented every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, by the GREAT PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY, including MLLES. TOSTEE AND FELCOURT; Messrs. GUFFROY, DUCHESNE, LEDUC and LAGRIFFOUL.
APPROPRIATE SCENES and BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES.
COMPLETE ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Doors open at 7¼; Overture begins at 7:55 P. M.
THE GRAND DUCHESS at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, OCT. 7.
FIRST GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, at 1 o'clock.
Omnibusses, to convey visitors, free of charge, to the French Opera, will start from the corner of 14th-st. and Broadway every five minutes, from 7 to 9 P. M., and from the theatre after the performance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
No. 728 Broadway.
POSITIVELY ONLY THREE NIGHTS MORE.
Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful drama

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
Witnessed by 170,000 people, and pronounced the most interesting, truthful and exciting picture of Life and Love at the present day. The wondrous Railroad Sensation, the universal topic of conversation, admitted by everybody to be the climax of all dramatic sensations.
Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Fanny Young, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr. and A. H. Davenport, in their original parts.
LAST NIGHT, SATURDAY, OCT. 5.
and ladies are reminded that POSITIVELY THE LAST MATINEE will BE GIVEN SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—SHORTLY IN Brooklyn.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
(FOURTH SEASON, 1867-68.)
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS takes pleasure in announcing the FOURTH SEASON of the SYMPHONY SOIREES, To take place during the Fall and Winter at STEINWAY HALL.
FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE, OCT. 26.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
SUBSCRIPTION TICKET, including reserved seat, $6.
SINGLE TICKET, with reserved seat, $2.
CIRCULARS containing full Programmes and particulars can be had at Steinway & Sons, Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourteenth-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Pond's uptown Music store, No. 863 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 Eighth-st., near Broadway, and Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.
WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED.

STEINWAY HALL.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT, THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, OCT. 3.
L. F. HARRISON....Director
Second appearance of the great pianist LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
First appearance of MAD. ANNA ACKERMANN, Soprano.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
First Grand Sunday Concert, SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 6.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
At a meeting of this Society, held May 25, the following members were elected to constitute the Board of Directors:
R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., President; U. C. Hill, Vice-President; D. Schaad, Secretary; J. G. Beisheim, Treasurer; J. Leis, Librarian; Carl Bergmann, F. Rietzel, F. Bergner, E. Boehm, G. Matzka, H. Schmitz, Assistants.
CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
The first public rehearsal of the Twenty-sixth Season will take place on FRIDAY, Oct. 25, at 2½ P. M., in the Academy of Music.
Season tickets may be procured at Messrs. Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
FOR ALL FIRST-CLASS THEATRES, CONCERTS AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS, AT MACOY'S STATIONERY STORE, NO. 114 BROADWAY.
Open daily from 8 from A. M. till 5 P. M., where the patrons of amusements can rely upon obtaining choice seats and tickets at all times, and in advance whenever required.
Orders will also be received for private boxes, &c., &c., at No. 114 BROADWAY.

NOW OPEN!
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY.
See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, always Open and Free. Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with full written Charts of Character, daily. Ladies in attendance.

THE ONE I LOVE BEST.
The beautiful new waltz by Thomas Baker played every night at Wallack's Theatre. A real mirror with handsome gilt border adorns the title page. Price, 75 cents; copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store No. 865 Broadway.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, Flutinas and Musical Boxes, the very finest and cheapest assortment in the City. Also, the new German Concertina, (Bandonion,) with 88, 100 and 130 notes; it is much finer than the melodeon. Instruction given and repairing done cheap.
J. SAENGER, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 165 Essex-st., New-York.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST., NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 20.

F. DODWORTH, DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 120 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Will commence Tuesday, Oct. 1. For days, &c., send or call for a circular. Private lessons given either single or in class. Mr. Dodworth will receive calls from 12 to 2 P. M.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announces that he resumes the management of the Academy in connection with Mme. DUBREUL. Wednesday and Saturday class commences Oct. 2, at 4 P. M.; Monday and Thursday, Oct. 14, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

C. H. RIVER'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 12. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING and physical culture, Brevort Rooms, Broadway, corner 8th-st., commences TUESDAY, Oct. 15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
A GREAT EVENT.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
Production of the new Drama in four acts, written by M. Levick, Esq., founded on the great sensation story, entitled PALE JANET: or, THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM, with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., and abounding in NOVEL AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS. A WONDER! A WONDER!
A LIVING GORILLA, THE ONLY ONE EVER CAPTURED ALIVE.
This remarkable animal is 2½ years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, and weighs over 200 pounds. Possessed of extraordinary strength, the capture of any of his species was ever deemed impossible by human power. This specimen was finally secured and brought to this country at an expense of OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.
An extensive collection of beautiful LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO. GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection. PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT.
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL, THE LIVING SEA LEOPARDS, THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Manager and Director....JOHN DE POL.
GRAND OPENING THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Will be presented the Grand Spectacular Féerie by Arthur Cuyas Armengos entitled the DEVIL'S AUCTION; DEVIL'S AUCTION; Or, the GOLDEN BRANCH. DEVIL'S AUCTION. DEVIL'S AUCTION. DEVIL'S AUCTION.
With the Star PREMIERES DANSEUSES, the GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY, under the direction of Sig. D. RONZANI. AND A FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Doors open at 6¾. Performance will commence at 7½ precisely.
Tickets for the first three performances for sale at the Box Office, and at Chickering & Sons, No. 652 Broadway; Ruilman's No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, will be presented Craven's new comedy, entitled MEG'S DIVERSION.
Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, B. T. Ringgold, A. W. Young, J. B. Polk, J. W. Leonard, and Miss Clara Jennings, Mrs. W. Winter and Miss Annie Ward.
During the evening the orchestra will perform a variety of new music, arranged by Mr. Thomas Baker.
To conclude with F. C. Burnand's last and greatest burlesque, entitled THE LATEST EDITION OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN, THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.
Characters by Miss Kate Ranoe, (from the principal London theatres,) Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Mary Scott, Messrs. Mark Smith, A. W. Young, George Holland, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, J. W. Leonard, &c.
A new comedy and other novelties in active preparation.
Doors open at 7¼. Performance commences at 8.

"CAPTAIN CROSSTREE IS MY NAME."—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"PRETTY SEE-U-SAN, DON'T SAY NO."—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"CAPTAIN CROSSTREE IS MY NAME!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"PRETTY SEE-U-SAN, DON'T SAY NO!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"CAPTAIN CROSSTREE IS MY NAME!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

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"CAPTAIN CROSSTREE IS MY NAME!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"PRETTY SEE-U-SAN, DON'T SAY NO!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....DIRECTOR.
THIS FAVORITE RESORT WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON, MONDAY, OCT. 7. MONDAY, OCT. 7. MONDAY, OCT. 7.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

HAINES BROTHERS
have opened a new and spacious PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square, where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS offer a splendid assortment of second-hand pianos of their own make, for sale at a bargain for cash, as also a large number of Boston and New-York manufacturers' instruments.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY. Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

SIGNOR ANTONIO BARILI ANNOUNCES the publication of one Musical Vocal Album, by subscription. For circular and terms apply at his residence, No. 149 East 9th-st., and the warerooms of Chickering & Sons, throughout the United States. The Album will be published before Christmas; also, will be found the circular of terms for singing lessons, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, all the principal music stores, and Chickering & Sons' warerooms throughout the United States.

PIANOFORTES — JENNYS & SON, MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The instruments of this firm are worthy the attention of all lovers of music; for quality of tone and elegance of finish they are more than equal to any other makers in the country, and yet, in price, are much the most reasonable. Parties wanting would do well to examine them before making their selections.

A CHICKERING 7-OCTAVE FOUR round corner piano, almost new, with stool and cover; and a 7-octave, four round corners, carved legs and pearl keys, rosewood case, overstrung, &c., for $225. Decided bargains. Can be seen at HUMPHRYS & MATHEWS', No. 724 Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union Square.
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

A LADY WILL SELL A MAGNIFICENT rosewood seven-octave pianoforte, four round corners, overstrung bass, elaborately carved, manufactured by Hallet Davis, Boston, nearly new, for less than half. Apply at No. 28 3d-st.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, and a thorough teacher, desires more pupils; terms reasonable. Address E. M. H., care Wm. Pond, No. 547 Broadway.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the Piano desires a few more pupils. Terms, $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW AND SECOND-hand assortment of the finest and cheapest pianos in the City for sale and to rent at WM. CANDIDUS' warerooms, No. 46 Bleecker-st.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7-octave, overstrung bass, nearly new; sold for want of use. Apply to THOS. ROONEY, No. 84 Wooster-st.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of Piano, Singing and Harp. Address J. SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 220 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Tells the names and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; lottery numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the last rehearsals of Giacometti's MARIE ANTOINETTE, there will be no representations by the Ristori Company at the French Theatre on Friday evening and Saturday Matinee, Oct. 4 and 5.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—RISTORI.
PAOLO GIACOMETTI'S LAST AND GREAT WORK, written expressly for MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI, with the express stipulation, as by contract with the author, that its first representation SHOULD TAKE PLACE IN AMERICA.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director....J. GRAU.
ADELAIDE RISTORI AS MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that the preparations, on an unprecedented scale of splendor and of lavish expenditure for the production of GIACOMETTI'S NEW AND ELABORATE WORK, MARIE ANTOINETTE, having been completed, its first production in the world will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1867.
In announcing this great dramatic event Mr. Grau begs to state that the tragedy of the eminent author, WHICH IS THE FIRST EVER WRITTEN BY ANY EUROPEAN AUTHOR SOLELY FOR THE AMERICAN STAGE, will be placed before the New-York public WITH EXTRAORDINARY MAGNIFICENCE. THE AUTHOR, IN ORDER TO GIVE IT A FITTING HISTORICAL ACCURACY, HAS COMPILED FACTS FROM AVAILABLE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES, DOCUMENTS AND HISTORICAL ARCHIVES. ELABORATE AND MINUTE RESEARCHES HAVE BEEN MADE BY HIM AT THE PALACE DE TRIANON, AT VERSAILLES, AND ALL HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS CONSULTED AT THE PRISON DE LA CONCIERGERIE, WHERE THE NOBLE AND UNFORTUNATE QUEEN WAS IMPRISONED BEFORE HER EXECUTION. THE HIGHEST INFLUENCES HAVE BEEN EXERTED IN ORDER TO OBTAIN PERMISSION TO PERUSE CERTAIN SECRET RECORDS WHICH NO ONE EXCEPT MONSIEUR THIERS, THE FORMER SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, WAS EVER ALLOWED TO OPEN; and the result of Giacometti's patient labor and spirited genius has been so far rewarded that he has succeeded in uniting in his tragedy of MARIE ANTOINETTE all the qualities which constitute a masterpiece.
The management, desirous of not being behind in exertions, has seconded Giacometti's efforts, and begs to state that all the requisites to lend splendor and truthfulness to the production of the chef d'œuvre have been obtained. Agents of Mr. Grau abroad have procured THE SCENERY, which is by the principal masters in Italy, and painted expressly in Europe by order of Signor Giacometti, for the production of this great tragedy, the scenic novelties of which Mr. Grau begs to submit in a synopsis:
PROLOGUE.—SCENE—Grand Hall at Versailles, by Signor Recanatini, scenograph of the grand Theatre San Carlo Fenice, at Venice.
ACT I.
A Superb Hall of the Palace at Versailles, by Signor Coliva, of the grand Theatre Carlo, of Genoa.
ACT II.
PART FIRST.—SCENE—The Park of St. Cloud, by Signor Recanati.
PART SECOND.—SCENE—Hall of the Terrace des Feuillants, in the Chateau of the Tuileries, by Signor Venier, first scenic artist of the Royal Theatre San Carlo, at Naples.
ACT III.
SCENE—Hall adjoining the Legislative Assembly, by Signor Coliva.
ACT IV.
SCENE—The King's Chamber at the Prison of the Temple, by Signor Gianni, scenograph of the Royal Theatre Pergola, in Florence.
ACT V.
SCENE—Queen's Chamber, Marie Antoinette in the Prison of the Temple; by Signor Lusel, scenic artist of the new Royal Theatre at Florence.
EPILOGUE.
SCENE—Prison of the Queen Marie Antoinette at the Conciergerie, by Signor Gianni.
THE COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES, which are of the most extensive and costly character, all historically correct, and procured through the assistance of the best artists in Paris, are such as to form a MISE EN SCENE, which for perfection of detail and splendor will most certainly surpass anything of the kind ever yet seen in America. No part of the play has been neglected in these particulars, but to give a complete picture of the days of the Revolution of 1789, the grande gallerie de la Revolution has been inspected for several months past, and its valuable deposits have been converted to use for the purpose of rendering the production of this play satisfactory to the most studious historian.
THE DRAMATIS PERSONÆ comprise some of the most celebrated characters in the French Revolution; particularly those who figured in that stupendous drama of life and of nations which is known in history distinctively as "La Revolution Francaise;" they who were the actors prior to those terrible days, and familiar at the Court of France, being prominently brought forward to give a domestic interest to the scenes. Foremost among these is seen the character of the Marquis de Lafayette, the early friend of the American Revolution and the consistent friend of his country's king and queen.
The music, composed of admirable symphonies and incidental music, in concordance with the spirit of the tragedy and the inspiration of Giacometti, has been written by the eminent maestro, Signor Gorza.
PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR THE MARIE ANTOINETTE SOIREES.
Notwithstanding the stupendous outlay incurred by the production of MARIE ANTOINETTE, the management begs to inform the public that the prices of admission and reserved seats will remain unchanged, and that seats may now be secured for the performances of Monday, Wednesday and Friday next.
The copyright of Marie Antoinette has been secured by J. Grau, in conformity with the act of Congress, and any unauthorized use of the incidents, arrangements or language of the work will subject the party infringing to legal process.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-NIGHT.
JAMES E. HAYES, Lessee. G. L. FOX, Stage Manager. C. W. TAYLEURE, Business Manager.
FOURTH WEEK of the great engagement of Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
IMMENSE DEMAND FOR RESERVED SEATS. CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT. THRONGS TURNED AWAY.

EVERY NIGHT	RIP VAN WINKLE	SATURDAY AFTERNOON
Begins at 8.	RIP VAN WINKLE	Begins at 1½.
Closes at	RIP VAN WINKLE	Closes at
10¾ o'clock.	RIP VAN WINKLE	3:35 o'clock.
	RIP VAN WINKLE	

JEFFERSON....as....RIP VAN WINKLE.
THE GREAT ARTISTIC TRIUMPH OF OUR TIME.
RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE SATURDAY.
In splendid preparation, with costumes, &c., imported from Paris, SHAKESPEARE'S fairy and operatic spectacle—A MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open 7¼; begins 7¾.
SECOND YEAR OF THE BLACK CROOK. JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET, strongly reinforced by NEW ARTISTS, NEW BALLETS, NEW COSTUMES, NEW ILLUMINATED BALL-ROOM, GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION.
THE MECHANICAL DONKEY EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—EDWIN FORREST.
Last night but six of MR. EDWIN FORREST.
TO-NIGHT—RICHARD III., last time.
EDWIN FORREST, last time....as....RICHARD III.
FRIDAY—EDWIN FORREST as SPARTACUS.
SATURDAY—Benefit of BARTON HILL.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., corner Broadway and 5th-av.
LAST WEEK OF FRA DIAVOLO.
FIFTH WEEK of TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
Leffingwell....as....Beppo and Ventare
Mrs. Sedley Brown....as....Fra Diavolo and Chummy
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
In rehearsal, Aladdin, the Wonderful Scamp.

BUNYAN HALL—UNION SQUARE.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM."
A grand and entirely new moral entertainment, as beautiful, fascinating and impressive as the most successful drama ever offered. Splendid tableaux, grand transformation finale. Music by Philip Phillips. Thora Biorn and others. Every evening at 7¾ o'clock. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 o'clock P. M. Admission, 50 cents and $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

WANTED—A GOOD TENOR OR BARITONE singer as precentor in church. Address, stating salary expected, CHURCH MUSIC, Box No. 109 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., and No. 317½ Bowery.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

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LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR MARKETS.

What They Are and What They Might be Made.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, No. 813 BROADWAY, Oct. 1, 1867.

Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The Citizens' Association has read with much interest and pleasure your esteemed communication of the 21st of September. The reforms commenced by you in our markets reflect credit upon yourself and inspire the Association with the hope that you will persevere until you have inaugurated radical changes throughout our entire market system. The market property of the City of New-York is owned in fee, and as it stands to-day is estimated as being worth *five millions of dollars*, including the Fort Gansevoort property.

The revenues derived from the markets of this City for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866 were as follows:

1863—Rents from market cellars	$19,934 52
1863—Market rents and fees	155,346 97
1864—Rents from market cellars	17,015 75
1864—Market rents and fees	171,983 71
1865—Rent from market cellars	20,795 33
1865—Market rents and fees	178,893 56
1866—Rents from market cellars	26,114 50
1866—Market rents and fees	183,186 37
Total	$773,270 80

Expenses of markets, repairs, &c.:

1863—Lamps and gas	$9,051 35
1864—Lamps and gas	8,220 03
1865—Lamps and gas	7,407 92
1866—Lamps and gas	8,212 67
1863—Repairs, &c.	7,671 18
1864—Repairs, &c.	10,839 91
1865—Repairs, &c.	21,310 20
1866—Repairs, &c.	35,651 12
1863—Cleaning, &c.	11,357 19
1864—Cleaning, &c.	13,645 06
1865—Cleaning, &c.	16,455 41
1866—Cleaning, &c.	16,500 00
1863—Salaries, &c.	30,339 46
1864—Salaries, &c.	37,510 10
1865—Salaries, &c.	47,850 21
1866—Salaries, &c.	47,900 80
Total	$329,419 83
Showing for four years a net of	$443,850 97

It will thus be seen that the average net annual revenue of our markets for the last four years has been $110,962 74.

These markets are mostly situated in great business centres, where property commands very high prices for commercial purposes. There can be no question that this property in its present condition, under proper and efficient regulations, would net the City *seven per cent.* on its value, or at least $350,000 per annum.

Certainly in the hands of individuals the net revenue would be much greater. It it be said that in the matter of markets the Corporation does not propose to make a profit on such property, but seeks only to afford a common ground where producer and consumer can meet for the sale and purchase of commodities, it can be replied that the markets are so situated and conducted that this original object is absolutely *lost sight of and ignored*, and the City has become a landlord, and like other landlords should get a fair and remunerative rent for its property. The markets are not now, in fact, what they were originally intended to be—a common ground for the meeting of the producer and consumer. It is unnecessary for the Association to detail the special steps by which the producers (the country people) have been crowded out of the markets, until now they are obliged to occupy the public streets in the neighborhood, without shelter from the inclemency of the weather, to the damage of themselves and of business in the vicinity, which latter matter will be hereafter adverted to. The fact is, as you state, that of the many farmers who bring the products of their farms here during the night or in the early morning, "very few of the persons owning these wagons occupy stands in the markets, not to exceed ten in all;" therefore, the markets not being occupied by the producers, which was their original object, but by traders for their own advantage, it is no more than just that the Corporation should receive a fair rental for its property.

* * * * * *

The gross receipts from the whole Washington Market property in 1866 were $116,803 52, so far as they found their way into the City treasury. As regards the amount actually received by some person or persons, we refer you to Col. DE VOE's admirable work on Markets, published in 1862, page 448, where occurs the following:

"There are nearly if not more than 500 stands in the old Washington Market, the lowest rental of which is $1 per stand, and advancing from that figure until it reaches $8 and perhaps $10 per week. This is only for stands in the market proper, while on the sidewalks a weekly rental of $1 50 is exacted from every person exposing goods for sale. It is generally fully occupied, and on my visit during the past week, in the coldest weather we have had this Winter, I found the sidewalks crowded with dealers in every description of merchandise. In my judgment it would be a safe calculation to set down the amount received from the old market proper in round numbers at $2,500 weekly. This is rather below the mark; but I desire to keep within bounds, and speak only what I conceive to be the truth. There are over four hundred stands erected on the made ground known as West Washington Market, each of which pays nearly a like amount, and consequently it may be called, say $2,000 weekly,—not to lead the public to believe that I exaggerate in the most remote degree. This will make in the aggregate *forty-five hundred dollars* weekly from stands alone in both markets."

The number of wagons visiting the City from the surrounding country with produce during the business season, when garden produce is sold by every man who raises it for the City, is there estimated at from 1,600 to 2,000 daily. And these wagons then paid a daily fee of 25 cents for the privilege of selling their vegetables, &c.

This was in 1862, and the amount of fees annually collected from these wagons around Washington Market is there estimated at about $60,000, and the amount of rents and fees at $250,000.

It would thus appear that the gross revenues from Washington Market in 1866, instead of being $116,803 52, should have been at least $300,000, if Col. DE VOE's figures are correct; *and they have never yet been contradicted*. It is unnecessary to detail the method by which the City has received so small a portion of the revenues actually collected from the markets—it forms a part of the system which has been the growth of dishonest and incompetent government for thirty years.

* * * * *

To show that the original design of the markets was to give the consumers' produce at first cost, and in preference to any one else, we have only to quote the old ordinance, still in existence, which provides that, "No person shall purchase in any public market, until after the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, any provision or articles of any kind, with intent to sell the same again at any place in the City of New-York, under the penalty of $10 for each offence."

Washington Market—which fulfills more than any other the conditions of a market—has in fact, as far as nine-tenths of the community are concerned, become nothing more than a distributing market. In fact, if our whole people desired to purchase the articles of their daily consumption of the producers found in the neighborhood of this market, it would be an impossibility for them to be accommodated in the small space occupied by this market. Now, as this market is situated, no one man, consuming articles in small quantities, can afford the inconvenience of going four and five miles to do his marketing. The way matters are managed in the purchase of vegetables and fruit is that the thousands of grocery-stores and butcher-shops scattered over our whole island send to the Washington Market, purchase their supplies and bring them to their stores to be retailed to their customers. To supply his patrons with vegetables, fruits, &c., the groceryman must be up early, say 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning of each day, have a horse and wagon or cart, and start down town to Washington Market, purchase his supplies, and be up to his store by sunrise. Of course this necessitates great inconvenience and expense, which the retail consumers in the enhanced price of articles pay, besides a profit to the trader.

A careful and minute inquiry made in 1863, into the comparative cost of articles bought in Washington and Fulton markets, and of the same articles bought up-town from grocers and butchers, showed an average of *thirty per cent.* in favor of down town; and the year's supply of these articles cost up-town people *twenty-five millions of dollars* more than they would have to pay if the markets were located so as to bring consumer and producer together and dispense with middle-men and speculators. A large part of this enormous amount was necessary to enable up-town private markets to pay for the expense of procuring their supplies. *Of course this twenty-five millions is a direct tax upon the consumer.* There are about 5,473 up-town meat shops and stores where market-truck is sold, employing over 6,500 wagons and carts in obtaining supplies from down town.

If each cart or wagon with man and horse costs $5 per day, this on 6,500 wagons and carts amounts to $32,500 a day. The consumers pay this tax, to say nothing of the disease and death resulting from the use of wilted and unwholesome vegetable food which the up-town people must buy. If the markets were properly located, or the farmers were allowed convenient stands in different parts of the City, all our people might have fresh food and save *twenty-five millions a year*.

Paris has over twelve times the market facilities of New-York and Brooklyn.

In the Paris markets about $85,000,000 worth of fresh meats, poultry, game, vegetables, fruits, butter, eggs, are disposed of annually. The first cost of these articles in New-York is about 8½ per cent. less than the first cost of the same articles in Paris; yet what in Paris is valued at $100, is retailed to the consumer for but $124, while in New-York the same articles, costing but $91 50, are retailed to the consumer for $184 80, a difference of $69 30 in favor of Paris on every $100 worth of produce. Apply this difference to the whole amount of such articles required for the supply of New-York, and its magnitude swells almost beyond comprehension. There were required and supplied to New-York in 1863 and slaughtered in the City 206,179 beeves, cows and calves, 519,316 sheep, and 1,101,647 swine, the aggregate dressed weight of which was 379,124,647 pounds. There was also required and furnished 54,160,671 pounds of dressed fresh meats. The aggregate first cost of all these was $35,061,184 37.

The value of poultry, game, fish, fruits, vegetables, and other perishable food, was full as much, if not more, than that of meats—amounting together to over $70,000,000, and for which the consumer in New-York pays about $140,000,000.

For the same amount of food the consumers in Paris would have paid but $94,178,000, a saving to them of about $46,000,000 upon the supplies of one year. *Statistics collected in 1863 prove this.*

Upon the laboring class this burden falls with crushing weight.

These classes constitute over two-thirds of the whole population, and therefore directly bear a large share of this burden. It appears, too, that the up-town consumers of this City pay a much higher rate for all market articles of domestic use than Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other chief cities. The average difference in favor of Philadelphia, as compared with New-York, is full 45 per cent. The value in first hands of the market articles used here in 1863 was estimated at $70,000,000.

The people of Philadelphia saved 45 per cent. on this, amounting to $31,500,000 owing to their large, numerous and convenient markets.

Markets should be near centres of population instead of centres of business. It would be no inconvenience, in comparison, to the shippers and other large consumers to have them located further up-town, for the amount of articles purchased by such persons pays for the loss of time and expense of going to market—whereas the contrary is the case on the part of the small consumer. Our chief markets, situated as they now are, have become not only an obstacle in the way of other business in the neighborhood, but also a public nuisance.

In the vicinity of Washington Market, in West Washington and Greenwich streets, and in Fulton and the cross streets, for the greater part of the day, the entire business of that locality is seriously interfered with by the great number of country wagons occupying the streets, and by the thousands of butcher carts and grocers' wagons daily from all portions of the island to get supplies.

* * * * * * *

If our market property were sold, the present rickety buildings would be displaced by elegant and commodious stores or warehouses suitable for the purposes of commerce; the property thus improved would be worth over $20,000,000, instead of as now $5,000,000. Let us see how much the City would directly gain by the change. The City would receive say $350,000, 7 per cent. interest upon the $5,000,000, the price of sale, and say $250,000 2½ per cent. taxation upon one half the value of the property when improved—thus making a net total of $600,000, instead of as now a net revenue of about $100,000—an absolute gain of $500,000 per year. It will thus be seen that the direct gain would be very large.

* * * * * *

Commodious and beautiful structures would be put up throughout the length and breadth of the island, in localities where needed. A trade so vast as that of supplying a great centre of population like this City with food, costing now at first price over $125,000,000, would command the prompt attention of capital and enterprise. We have a permanent population of about a million, with a floating population in our hotels and boarding-houses of 100,000 more. Brooklyn with its 300,000 inhabitants depends mainly upon New-York for market supplies—and the same observation holds good in relation to many of the adjacent towns—even the hotels at Saratoga purchase their supplies in the New-York markets, to which must be added our steamships and sailing vessels engaged in the coasting and foreign trade which supply themselves here, thus making a total of about two millions of people to feed daily—and this number is rapidly increasing. * * * *

The Association requests your attention to the following recapitulation of the annual loss to our people under the present market system.

First—Loss of interest on $5,000,000 value of market property, less annual net gain of $1,000,000	$250,000
Second—Loss of taxes, on $20,000,000 of property (the value when improved) at 2½ per cent. on taxable value	250,000
Third—Loss to consumers in price of articles consumed by reason of situation, &c., of markets at least	25,000,000
Fourth—Loss to business in the lower part of the City by crowded streets, &c.	....

Making a total direct loss to the City of $500,000, and a loss to the people of about $25,000,000 per annum.

The Association trusts you will use the entire power of your official position to place the whole question before the people.

The pecuniary losses are so great, and the evils so many, that the public will support you with a unanimous voice in consummating at an early day a sale of the entire market property.

Very respectfully yours,
PETER COOPER,
Chairman Citizens' Association.
RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary.

The Boiler Explosion at Newark, N. J.—Coroner's Inquest—Verdict.

Coroner SANDFORD, of Newark, held an inquest yesterday on the bodies of FREDERICK NESSE, engineer, and FREDERICK TROUTFETTER, stableman, in the employ of Messrs. EHEHALT & SEITEL, lager-beer brewers, who lost their lives on Monday night by the explosion of a boiler in the extensive brewery of the above-named firm.

Joseph Seitel, being sworn, testified: I am one of the firm of Ehehalt & Seitel; the engineer Nesse had been in the employ of the firm three or four months; he represented that he had been an engineer in Germany, and showed good recommendations; I never saw Nesse drunk, and always considered him a sober man; he had entire charge of the engine; was away at the time of the explosion, and only heard of it on my return at 10 o'clock; two pieces of the boiler were thrown into the street, and the third remained where the boiler stood; Nesse, the engineer, and Troutfetter, the stableman, were killed.

Joseph L. Hewes, (firm of Hewes & Phillips, Newark,) sworn: I am a machinist and boiler maker, and have had considerable experience; we always use the best Pennsylvania charcoal flanged for the shell and heads; the flues should be of Pennsylvania charcoal No. 1; it would not be as safe to run an engine of 18 horse power with two boilers of the dimensions of this one as it would be with of one 42 inches by 18 feet with 14-inch flues; with two boilers you have two chances of blowing up instead of one; I examined the exploded boiler, but found no defect in it; my impression is there has been too much pressure of steam on the boiler, and the iron was not sufficiently strong to hold it.

Lorenz Reinhardt, sworn: I reside in the Thirteenth Ward, and carry on the machine business under the firm of Reinhardt & Co.; we built an engine for Ehehalt & Co. about a year ago; it was 9-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke and about 18 horse power; the two boilers were set in December last, at the same time the engine was put in; the boilers were set separately, each one having its own fire; each one was supplied with water separate from each other; one pump in the engine-room was used for both boilers; the boilers were so arranged that one could be used without the other; there were two boilers because there was not room to set one of sufficient size; one of these boilers would be sufficient to run an 18 horse power engine; they used one boiler for heating water to make the beer; the boilers were so arranged that both boilers could be used at once to run the engine: the boilers were connected by steam pipes; one boiler 16 feet, same power as this one, would give all the power wanted to run that engine at 85 pounds steam to the square inch; that amount of steam could be got in one of these boilers with safety; I have examined the place since the explosion; think only one boiler was exploded; the other is all covered up: I cannot tell the cause of explosion; have known the engineer over a year; he worked for me six weeks last Winter; he was a machinist; do not know of his ever running an engine before this one; a man brought up to build engines ought to be able to run one; think from the papers he showed me he has worked in locomotive shops; have never seen the engineer drunk; it requires only about eight-horse power to run the machinery there ordinarily.

Mr. Seitel, being recalled, says: Before I employed Frederick Nesse he produced papers that satisfied me that he was an experienced engineer; suppose his papers are in his trunk at the brewery; the engineer was generally on duty ten hours; we use steam from the same boiler to heat water in a tank for the supply of the brewery; we use both engines generally for running the engine and also for heating water for the berwery; the engineer attended to the fires as well as the engine; when I went away at five o'clock that day there were fires under the boilers; I was told by one of the hands that the engine was not running at the time of the explosion; we usually heat the water in the tanks over night and use the steam in the boilers after the engine stops; the fire was not drawn that night, but the draft was down and the fire covered; it was not necessary for the engineer to be there after the fire was covered up.

John A. Whitney, residing at No. 19 Rankin-street, last Monday, adjoining the brewery; testified that he had seen the engineer frequently under the influence of liquor.

Jacob W. Windecker, book-keeper for Ehehalt & Co., testified that he saw Nesse in the engine-room about half-past five; he was engaged at the work-bench; saw him again about fifteen or twenty minutes before nine o'clock; he was in the engine-room, sitting on the floor; Troutfelter was lying asleep; said to Nesse "is it all right?" he said "yes" and I went away; thought Nesse was sober.

Frederick Schoenwolf and *Peter Hartung* testified to the sobriety of Nesse.

Dr. Dodd, City Physician, being sworn, testified that death was caused by steam and falling rubbish.

The jury retired at 4 P. M., and in a short time rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to their death from injuries received by the explosion of a steam boiler in the lager-beer brewery of Messrs. EHEHALT & SEITEL, in Rankin-street, in the City of Newark, the cause of which explosion is unknown to this jury."

Board of Audit.

The Board met at the usual hour yesterday. The only business transacted was the considering of the City Inspector's pay-roll, comprising 115 names, and covering a space of time from November, 1865, to March, 1866. The claims range from $25 to $200 each, and amount in the aggregate to about $20,000. The work performed by the claimants consisted of the routine duties of the office. In some cases payment is asked for extra services rendered. It is assigned as a reason for the non-payment of the bills that the appropriation for that purpose in the Finance Department is exhausted.

The claim of EDGAR W. NOYES, whose name appears first on the list, was called up. Mr. CURTIS, counsel for the claimant, explained that the claims originated in the City Inspector's Department—a department that was abolished by an act of 1866, creating the Board of Health—and that they were legitimate and just.

Auditor BINNEY suggested that inasmuch as there was no motion before the Board the proper course of procedure would be to adduce testimony.

WILLIAM A. HERRING was then called up to testify. He was employed as Auditor in the Comptroller's office between the dates specified in the pay-roll. The men employed in the Street Department had been paid heretofore by the Comptroller on the certificate of the Street Inspector, and the reason why the employes whose names appear on the pay-roll in question had not been paid was that the fund set apart for that object was exhausted.

Mr. CURTIS stated that some of the principal parties in the case had sold their claims, and it would be difficult, in consequence of the death of some and the removal from the City of others, to bring forward proof in all instances. He thought that the pay-roll was competent evidence before the Board, without producing each individual.

After much discussion on this point Auditor BINNEY said he doubted if the pay-rolls could be deemed as sufficient evidence in the case, and took the ground that the inspectors or foremen employed under him should testify as to the validity of the claims.

Several more witnesses testified as to the character of the work he performed, the length of time employed, and the amount due.

The Board then adjourned till noon, Friday, when other claimants in the same case will be heard.

Relief for the Yellow Fever Sufferers.

Messrs. PETT, BOWLING & CO., No. 72 Duane-street, acknowledge the following collections for the "Howard Association," New-Orleans:

Woodward, Baldwin & Co., additional, $100; J. E. Todhunter & Co., $100; P. & G. Lorillard, $100; Kessler & Co., $50; R. W. Pierce, $50; McCollough Lead Company, $50; Taft, Griswold & Kellogg, $50; Lindsay, Chittick & Co., $50; B. & W., $25; J. Lee, $25; J. G. Witte & Co., $25; Meisel, Lampe & Co., $25; Brewer Bros., $25; E. Cochrane, $25; R. Slimmon & Co., $25; J. Smieton, $25; Wallace & Fitch, $25; G. Spencer & Co., additional, $75; R. N. Tailer, Jr., & Co., $25; E. H. Jones, $20; H. & J. J. Brunnet, $20; Cash from sundry people, $70. Total, $955. Reported previously, $3,650. Total, $4,605.

Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., acknowledge the receipt of the following for the benefit of the sufferers by the epidemic at New-Orleans: All Angels Church, $5; G. D. Dupuy, $50; Chapel St. George's Church, through Stephen H. Tyng, $136 39; Charles Dana, $50; Evans Gardner Company, $25, through L. C. Langley; Adrien Iselin, $100; H. G., $10, W. S. Greene, $25, through Scott, Zerega & Co.; A Citizen, $5—Total $406 39. Previously received, $6,741 24—Grand Total—$7,148 13.

Collections for the yellow fever sufferers, by H. B. CROMWELL & Co., for New-Orleans: B. M. Floyd, $50; C. G. Gunther & Sons, $50; Pollock & Van Wagener, $25; American Bible Society, $5; total, $130; previously remitted, $4,422 19; grand total, $4,552 19.

Affidavits Exempt from Stamp Duty.

The amended Revenue Law, passed in March last, abolished the five-cent stamp tax on all affidavits. Although seven months have elapsed since the change was made, people still continue to stamp their documents according to the former law. The impression seems to have taken root that the exemption only applied to affidavits in legal proceedings. This was the case originally, but now every affidavit, whether used in Court or otherwise, is free from tax. It would be interesting to know the amount of money people have given the Government against the law in this five-cent matter. Who will ask that it be refunded? Nobody, we presume, as it will be so much gain to the country, and go toward paying the national debt. Mr. EDWARD M. SKIDMORE, notary public, of this City, addressed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue upon the subject of this stamp tax, for the satisfaction of contending parties, and received the following answer, which settles the matter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1867.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 23d inst., that by the law of March 2, 1867, all affidavits are relieved from stamp duty.

Stamps which have been placed upon a paper and cancelled have lost their efficacy, and cannot be legally transferred to another paper. But they may be exchanged by sending them and the instrument to this office, with satisfactory evidence that it was not used.

Parties who attach stamps to an instrument, and issue it without properly cancelling them by writing or printing their initials and the date, incur a penalty of $50 if they omit due cancellation with intent to evade the law.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board was held yesterday, President SHALER in the chair, all the Commissioners being present. A large amount of routine business was transacted, including the trials of delinquent members of the Department for violation of rules and other offenses.

The subjoined resolution was introduced by Commissioner WILSON. Commissioner ABBE made a motion to lay it on the table, which was not seconded. He then called for the yeas and nays, and it was carried by the following vote:—Yeas—Shaler, Galway, Myers, Wilson. Nay—Abbe:

Resolved, That no member of this Department will be permitted to be a delegate or representative to, or a member of, any political or partisan convention whose purpose is the nomination of any candidate or candidates to any political office. M. B. WILSON.

The view taken by the Commissioners voting in the affirmative is, that while every member of the Department has a perfect right to enjoy all the other privileges of a citizen, his taking a position as a delegate, which can be readily otherwise filled, is unnecessary, inconsistent with his official position, and calculated to give the impression that the Department of which he is a member is acting, through him, as a distinct political machine, to the detriment of its usefulness to the whole public.

A communication was received from CHAS. SULZER & Co., returning thanks for the preservation of their property, and acknowledging the efficiency of the Department as displayed at the late fire on the premises Nos. 139 and 141 Essex-street.

President SHALER presented a report stating that he had executed a contract with J. Q. BARNARD for the following quantities of fuel at the following rates:

750 tons furnace coal at $5 20 per ton.
400 tons nut coal at $3 90 per ton.
250 tons cannel coal at $13 97 per ton.
100 cords Virginia pine wood at $11 80 per cord.

The regular monthly report of the Chief-Engineer, stating the number of fires during the month of September to be 50, false alarms 7, making a total of 57 alarms, was received and ordered on file. The report set forth further that 21 fires had been discovered and extinguished by individual companies during the same space of time.

The Committee on Discipline reported the acceptance of the resignation of JAMES B. HUNT, bell-ringer on Fifty-first-street bell-tower.

The Fire Marshal's report for September shows that the total number of fires and alarms of fire during the month of September was 72. The members of the Metropolitan Fire Department discovered and extinguished 19 before any damage of account was done, and without giving an alarm. Three persons were arrested on charges of arson. As far as ascertained, there were 7 incendiary fires during the month, 4 of which were stables, 1 a cabinet factory, 1 a dwelling and 1 a hotel. The other fires owe their origin to various accidental causes. The alleged losses amount to $180,802, and the insurance to $171,470.

The Board then adjourned.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board.

The Board did not hold a meeting yesterday. For some days past the anticipated change in the Board has given rise to much discussion among the employes in the Internal Revenue office, but none of them appear to have positive information in regard to the matter.

The amount received for revenue on whisky from New-York City for the month of September was $285,000. The amount received from the Thirty-second District was $64,000.

The New-Jersey and Brooklyn districts are still to be heard from.

Collector SHOOK will have his monthly report made up about the 10th of the present month.

Eleven barrels of whisky were seized yesterday purporting to have been rectified by JOHN SCRYMORE, whereas the rectifyers were HYATT & CLARK.

The following is the total amount of collections made in the Thirty-second District (Collector SHERIDAN SHOOK) during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, which shows a decrease as compared with the corresponding period in 1866:

	1866.	1867.
July	$669,560 54	$911,495 44
August	1,494,872 09	841,672 09
September	1,114,743 31	564,439 00
Total	$3,279,172 94	$2,317,606 53
Decrease		$961,566 41.

The Historical Society—Explorations of the Red River.

The first meeting of the New-York Historical Society since the Summer vacation was held last evening at the Society building, in Second-avenue, which was thronged with ladies and gentlemen. In the absence of Mr. FISH, the President of the Society, the chair was occupied by Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL. The paper of the evening was read by Col. MELINE, U. S. A., and was an interesting historical sketch of the different explorations to discover the source of the Red River. There were, he said, five Colorado or Red Rivers within the limits of the United States, but the subject of his sketch was the Red River of Louisiana. This river was known to Europeans three centuries ago, but it was only within 15 years that its source was definitely known. The first attempt to explore the river was made in 1760 by French officers and failed. They supposed that it rose in the Rocky Mountains of New-Mexico, and was about 500 miles in length, whereas, it had been ascertained to be not less than 2,100 miles long. After the purchase of the Louisiana Colony by the United States—a somewhat detailed and very interesting account of the circumstances attending which was given by the speaker—the second exploration of the Red River was attempted by the United States Government. This also failed, partly from the want of correct information by the exploring party and partly from opposition encountered by the Spanish authorities of New-Mexico. The third attempt to discover the source of the river was made under the authority of the United States Government by Capt. PIKE, whose expedition went as far as what is now known as Pike's Peak; but instead of discovering the source of the Red River of Louisiana, as they at first supposed, found the head waters of the Red River which empties into the Arkansas, and is commonly called the Canadian River. Capt. PIKE, too, was taken prisoner by the Spanish authorities, who imagined he was in some way connected with the Aaron Burr Conspiracy. The fourth attempt was made by Capt. LONG in 1819, with an expedition fitted out by the United States Government; but this, like the others, failed, and it was not until 1852 that another organized expedition was sent out by the Government to discover the source of the river. This expedition was under the command of Capt. MARCY, and succeeded in [illegible] the river. There was little doubt, the speaker said, that the source of the river was visited by DE SOTO 300 years before, but the European and American world had continued [illegible] of the origin of the river for three centuries [illegible].

At the conclusion of the paper a copy of which was asked for the archives of the Society, Rev. Dr. VERMILYE addressed the meeting, alluding to the deaths of distinguished members of the Society that had occurred during the vacation, among whom he mentioned the names of Rev. Dr. KING and his brother, President [illegible] KING, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR and Rev. Dr. KREBS, and moved the appointment of a committee to prepare a suitable memorial to be placed on the records of the Society. Judge BOSWORTH seconded the motion in a few remarks, and Mr. E. C. BENEDICT added to the necrological list the names of Mr. RANDOLPH and Mr. COLLINS. The motion was adopted and a committee appointed.

Mr. MOORE, the librarian, stated that hereafter the gallery of the Society Building would be lighted on each Tuesday evening during library hours. The meeting then adjourned.

Christ Church.

This edifice has been undergoing alterations and thorough repairs during the Summer, and is to reopen next Sunday morning. The Rector, Rev. Dr. EWER, and the Vestry, not satisfied with the old styles of frescoing, or ofenerely marking off the walls to represent blocks of stone, have selected an architect, who, in adorning the interior of their church, has added to the City a gem of beauty. The domes, ceilings and walls are splendidly enriched in polychrome. The chandelier and chancel lights are to be of new and ornate patterns. The chancel is superbly colored in blue, red, gold and green, presenting as its central object the altar, behind which the customary reredos is of new form, and surmounted with a rich gilt corona. The sanctuary has been made deeper and more convenient for the proper rendering of the stately Episcopal service. Sedilia in the chancel, and stalls and lectern in the choir, take the place of the old reading desk and chairs. The Vestry-room at the south of the sanctuary has been enlarged, and, to correspond, on the opposite side a baptistry has been erected in which is to be placed an elegant font—the memorial gift of one of the parishioners of this live congregation. The rich style of adornment selected by Mr. JOHN F. MILLER, the architect, dates back to the times of the early Church, and it is but another step in the great revival of church architecture now generally going on, but which nowhere has reached so advanced a stage as in this City.

Pike's New Opera-House.

The new Opera-House corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, will be completed by Christmas. It is of white marble. There are main entrances on both thoroughfares, with a gallery door on Twenty-fourth-street. The entrance and lobby are both very spacious. They will be exceedingly handsome, having niches for statues. Like the interior of the house, their decorations will be mainly of intermingled sky blue and gold, with a groundwork of drab and French gray. The designer and painter of the interior is Mr. GUIDICINI, an Italian, whose imagination has evidently taken a tinge from some of the exquisite modern churches of his native land. The interior of one of these in Genoa is a mass of sky blue, gold and carmine. French visitors have named it "L'Eglise Coquette."

The proscenium, box curtains, seats, &c., will all have blue and gold as their leading features. The length of the stage is seventy-six feet, and that of the auditorium ninety-nine feet. The width of both is eighty feet. Fronting the Eighth-avenue will be four stores. Above them will be a splendid ballroom, ninety feet long by sixty-five feet wide and thirty-three feet high. It will be surrounded by a balcony. Conveniences also exist for rapidly flooring the parquet of the Opera House for dancing purposes. Below the stage there is a space of thirty-five feet, into which the scenery may be lowered. The floors of the halls and lobby will be tessellated with marble.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a brief session yesterday. The usual routine business only was transacted. Action on the testimony lately given as to alleged abuses on board the steamship *Baltic* and bark *Atlantic* was postponed until the next meeting on Wednesday next, when a full report of the investigations will be laid before the Board. The following are the statistics for the semi-month:

Return of Arrivals at Castle Garden during September, 1867.

Ports of Clearance.	Vessels.	Bondable Passengers.	Passengers not liable to bond.
Liverpool	19	9,295	519
London	4	914	22
Glasgow	5	1,539	103
Londonderry	1	111	—
Havre	3	668	2
Hamburg	7	2,550	3
Bremen	15	6,273	22
Antwerp	3	614	8
Total	57	21,955	680
Sailing vessels	19	3,155	36
Steamers	38	18,800	644
Total	57	21,955	680

No. of emigrants arrived to Sept. 25, 1867	187,457
No. of emigrants arrived since to Oct. 2, 1867	6,397
Total	193,854
To same date in 1866	186,642

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1867		$24,072 95
Aggregate receipts to Sept. 25, 1867	$433,346 09	
Received since to Oct. 2, 1867, for commutation of passengers, &c.	17,200 00	450,546 09
Total		474,619 04
Disbursements as per previous accounts to Sept. 25, 1867	299,696 50	
No. payments Sept. 25, 1867		299,696 50
Balance in bank		$174,922 54

The following shows the relative proportion of sailing vessels and steam vessels bringing passengers, which were landed at Castle Garden during the month of September, 1867: Sailing vessels, 19; alien passengers, 3,155; citizens and aliens not liable to bond, 36; total, 3,191. Number of steamers, 38; alien passengers, 18,800; citizens and aliens not liable to bond, 644; total, 19,444. Total number by sailing vessels and steamers, 22,635. Steamers under flag of United States, 4; Great Britain, 25; Bremen, 5; Hamburg, 4.

The following were the destinations of emigrant passengers who left New-York during the month of September:

Arkansas	12	Mississippi	15
Alabama	13	New-Hampshire	24
British Columbia	7	Nova Scotia	7
Canada	229	New-York	9,151
California	179	New-Jersey	687
Connecticut	248	Nebraska	59
Colorado	3	North Carolina	1
Delaware	25	New-Brunswick	8
District of Columbia	74	Ohio	1,197
Florida	3	Oregon	2
Georgia	24	Pennsylvania	2,840
Illinois	2,286	Rhode Island	188
Iowa	351	South Carolina	24
Indiana	395	South America	9
Kentucky	149	Texas	28
Kansas	77	Tennessee	54
Louisiana	93	Vermont	75
Massachusetts	868	Utah	3
Maryland	181	Virginia	77
Maine	46	Wisconsin	935
Michigan	653	Unknown	77
Minnesota	392		
Missouri	921	Total	21,955
Mexico	2		

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

JUVENILE SHOPLIFTERS.

MARGARET MORAN and MARGARET MURPHY, two girls of 16 years, entered the store of JOHN LADUC, at No. 15 Marion-street, yesterday morning, under a flimsy excuse of looking at the goods. They remained but a few minutes, during which time they managed to obtain possession of a box of fig paste, valued at $3. Soon after their departure the larceny was discovered, and the girls were arrested by Officer SIMINGTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who found the fig paste in their possession, besides a prayer-book, which had been stolen from MARY CONNORY, of No. 33 Crosby-street. When the accused were arraigned before the magistrate they were committed for trial in default of bail. Both are described by the Police as vicious and vagrant characters.

A ROW IN COURT.

TILLY SMITH is an Irishwoman, 30 years of age, of a very vicious disposition, and a very frequent visitor at this Court by reason of her excessive potations and belligerent disposition. TILLY was arrested yesterday, and arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of intoxication. She proved unusually vindictive, and used the most profane and obscene language on finding herself before the magistrate who had so often committed her to the Island, and while the clerk was hurriedly writing the necessary papers for her removal to the cells down stairs another policeman arrived with JAMES TIERNEY, a member of the "bummer" tribe, who was also recognized by the Court officials as an old acquaintance. As JAMES entered the gate in a semi-intoxicated manner, TILLY turned all her wrath upon him, and by a dexterous use of her digits landed him safely upon the floor, and was only prevented from further violence by the exertions of the Police standing near. The spectators ventured upon a round of applause, which, of course, was promptly suppressed. Both the prisoners were committed for a short time.

A CONFESSED HOTEL THIEF.

LEVI JENKS and ELIAS R. CARSON both stopped at the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, last week. Mr. JENKS sailed for San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday, and while making his preparations CARSON went to the clerk, Mr. HENRY POST, and demanded a leather traveling bag, containing a quantity of clothing and a revolver, valued at $50, which in reality belonged to JENKS, though CARSON said it did not. When the California traveler called for his luggage the fact that a larceny had been committed was made manifest, the owner being [illegible] severity. [illegible] resulted in his arrest [illegible] one of the detectives of [illegible], who found the missing bag in his possession. CARSON confessed his guilt, and consented to accompany the officer to this City, when he was arraigned before the sitting magistrate and fully committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. The accused was respectably dressed.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Some weeks ago WILLIAM DOWD, a young man arrayed in the extreme of fashion, made his appearance before the Court, charged with a burglary in the Sixth-avenue, but on that occasion he was able to prove an alibi, and was discharged. Extra-judicially, it further appeared that the complainant in that case was one of the most adroit and experienced burglars in the City, and that the charge against DOWD was made for the purpose of levying black mail upon him, and DOWD came out of the affair, upon the whole, with flying colors. Yesterday, however, he was again brought to the bar, and this time was not so fortunate. The charge against him and his companion, WILLIAM PARRY, was burglary, and was preferred by Officer HAND, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The officer states that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, while passing over his post in Sixth-avenue, he noticed three men congregated at the door of the store No. 389, occupied by PEARSON & TALLMAN. Having his suspicions aroused by the actions of the men he crept unnoticed upon them, and seized two of them, DOWD and PARRY, at the moment DOWD was in the act of forcing open the door with a "jimmy." The third man escaped and HAND started to the Station-house with the two prisoners, but had gone but a few steps when PARRY broke away and escaped. HAND, compelling DOWD to be an unwilling partner in the chase, pursued, and with the help of a private watchman recaptured the fugitive at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, and then succeeded in securing both of them. Upon the fact of this temporary absence from custody, PARRY relied to show that he was not the person seen at the store door with DOWD, but the officer swearing positively to his identity, both prisoners were held in $1,000 bail each to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. DORETHA HOSSMANN was standing at the show window of a store in Eighth-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, when she was accosted by a woman named ANN FLYNN, known to the Police as "Gentle Annie." ANN asked Mrs. HOSSMANN if she did not think the prints pretty, and standing close beside her contrived to fasten her attention upon the goods in the window, and, after a moment, went away. Officer DAVIS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, had witnessed this manœuvre upon the part of ANN, and at once asked Mrs. HOSSMANN if she had lost anything. That lady, upon investigation, found that her pocket-book, containing $4, had been stolen. Officer DAVIS then pursued ANN, and, arresting her, found the pocket-book and money upon her person. ANN appeared before the Court with a beautiful babe in her arms, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions, taking her child with her.

WASHERWOMAN SUSPECTED.

Mrs. ELLEN ROY, of No. 47 West Twenty-fourth-street, charged ELLEN SMITH with stealing a watch and chain valued at $110 and a cloak valued at $20. The complainant stated that on the 11th of September ELLEN SMITH had washed for her and the property was in the room in which she worked, the cloak being in a pantry and the watch and chain in a bureau drawer, and she noticed ELLEN meddling in the drawer, but she thought nothing of it until after she had discovered the larceny. At that time the woman had left, and Mrs. ROY herself was obliged to leave the City soon afterward, and did not find the woman ELLEN SMITH until her return, when she had her arrested. The prisoner denied her guilt, but was committed in default of bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

AN OLD CASE.

DAVID H. DUTTMAN, No. 33 Great Jones-street, made a complaint from which it appears that on the 4th of July, 1866, a horse, a set of harness and a light top wagon, all valued at $800, were hired from him by a man named CHARLES H. VILLIERS. The property was to be returned the same evening, but was not, and for a long time DUTTMAN could obtain no information concerning either VILLIERS or the team. Eventually he heard that VILLIERS had been arrested in Kings County on a charge of grand larceny, and upon visiting him obtained such information as enabled Officer INMAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to trace and recover a portion of the property. VILLIERS had sold the wagon to a man named WILLIAM H. SMITH, doing business at No. 74 Bleecker-street, near Broadway, who had again sold it, and it was thus traced through several innocent holders, and in the end found and identified by Mr. DUTTMAN. The horse Officer INMAN found, had been sold to some man residing on the Bloomingdale-road, but nothing more definite concerning it has yet been discovered. VILLIERS yet remains in the Kings County jail with a score of charges of various kinds pending against him, and cannot be brought here to answer this. WILLIAM H. SMITH was arrested by Officer INMAN as a receiver of stolen goods, and was held for trial at the General Sessions.

A TRIP POSTPONED.

The complaint of JOHN O'BRIEN, of No. 103 West Twenty-eighth-street, alleged that THOS. HART had stolen from him the sum of $37 in greenbacks. The prisoner admitted his guilt and stated that he bought a passage ticket to Ireland with the money. He was committed in default of $300 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

LAWRENCE MURPHY was committed in default of $500 to answer for an attempted outrage upon the person of ELLEN MCCARTY, a little girl of only six years of age. The complaint was made by the mother of the girl, and states that the child was allured from the street by MURPHY into a stable yard in East Nineteenth-street near Avenue A, where, after locking the yard gate, he had attempted the outrage.

MINOR ITEMS.

KATTIE MEAGHER, a young girl who had escaped from parental control to lead the life of a prostitute, at the request of her father was sent to the House of Refuge.

LEWIS BENOIT was committed for trial at the Special Sessions for stealing $10 from No. 7 Wooster-street.

CASES COMPLETED.

The TIMES of yesterday detailed the arrest of ADRIAN T. ROBERTS, a salesman in the store of BALLON & BROTHER, No. 403 Broadway, for robbing his employers, and of LEWIS SAMUELS and SIMON WOLFF, charged with receiving stolen goods from him. Yesterday Detectives IRVING and TIEMAN completed the cases against these parties, and ROBERTS was committed in default of $3,000 bail, and SAMUELS and WOLFF in default of $2,500 each, to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

A few days ago the TIMES stated the case of a lady called ALICE J. ELLIOTT, claiming to be the wife of THOMAS ELLIOTT, and gave the testimony showing that she swore positively that she had married ELLIOTT, and he swore as positively that no marriage had ever taken place. Yesterday the lady appeared in Court and withdrew the complaint.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

LARCENY.

MAX BROWN, residing at No. 126 Hester-street, made a complaint yesterday, stating that on the previous night he had in his possession a watch worth $100, and other property and money of a total value of $149; and this property having been stolen from him he accused JOSEPH HEPSTE of the larceny. The statement of BROWN is, that HEPSTE shared his room on Tuesday night, and he heard him during the night moving about the room. In the morning HEPSTE was the first to get up, and sometime after BROWN discovered the robbery. HEPSTE being asked about the missing property, denied all knowledge of the matter and claimed himself to have lost some articles, and accused a man whom BROWN had brought into the house on the previous evening as the guilty party. Subsequently, however, a portion of BROWN's property was found in a room occupied by the wife of HEPSTE. The case against HEPSTE was not considered very strong, and he was committed for an examination to take place this morning.

A MERCANTILE SWINDLER.—Information was given yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters to the effect that an unknown man, an American, about 30 years old, five feet ten inches in height, with dark side whiskers, called upon Messrs. GARRETT & REQUA, of No. 2 Broadway, where he purchased 400 seamless bags, valued at $260. In accordance with his request, the bags were sent to the bonded warehouse No. 55 Greenwich-street, and unloaded on the sidewalk. Soon after their arrival the unknown purchaser appeared with another cart and removed them to parts unknown. Several other complaints have been made by different firms. The Police are on the lookout.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales 800 bbls. city ground Spring at $10 25; 350 bbls. do. Amber at $11 50; 200 bbls. do. White at $13 50; 170 bbls. White Western at $12. RYE FLOUR—Sales at $7 25 to local trade. WHEAT is in good demand and the market has advanced; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 and No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 10 and $2 03; 1,000 bushels Port Washington Club at $2 14; 7,500 do., to arrive, at $2 12½; 400 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 10; 8,000 bushels Chicago, per sample, at $2 03; 30,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $2 04@$2 05, and 21,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $2 05; also, 100 bbls. choice White Michigan at $2 75, barrels extra. CORN quiet but firm; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 14; 30,000 bushels do. at $1 15; 8,000 bushels at $1 16. RYE dull and unchanged. BARLEY held above buyers' views, and nominal at $1 30 for Western and $1 35@$1 40 for Canadian. Other articles are dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 275,000 bushels; Corn, 222,000 bushels; Oats, 132,000 bushels; Rye, 40,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 162,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 55,000 bushels; Rye, 70,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

FLOUR active; sales 3,200 bbls. at $10 75@$11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 25 for White; $14 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 20,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 22; 4,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, in car lots, at $2 20@$2 25; 4,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 65, and 500 bushels White Michigan at $2 80. CORN dull; sales 1,000 bushels Indiana at $1 21. BARLEY dull and lower; sales last night, 9,000 bushels Canadian at $1 35; sales this morning, 4,500 bushels Canadian at $1 36½. MILLFEED steady; shorts, $22; Shipstuffs $30 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Wheat 15c.; Corn, 12½c.; Barley, 12½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—31,000 bushels Wheat, 18,800 bushels Corn, 102,000 bushels Barley, 1,807,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—38,700 bushels Wheat, 1,150 bushels Corn, 40,600 bushels Barley, 30,600 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

FLOUR firm; sales of Double Extra from White Wheat at $11 50. WHEAT—Amber has advanced 3c.@4c.; White advanced 5c.; Spring is steady; White Michigan at $2 72@$2 73; Amber, $2 49½@$2 54; No. 1 Red Wabash, $2 48; No. 2 Spring, $1 93; No. 3 Spring, $1 80; sales of Amber for the first half of October at $2 [illegible]. CORN advanced ¾c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 Red Wabash at $1 11; No. 2 do. at $1 09; Michigan at $1 08; Rejected at $1 07@$1 07½; sales of No. 1 for all October at $1 11; No. 2 at $1 11. OATS declined 1c.; sales at 56c. for No. 1. RYE unchanged. BARLEY—Sales of No. 2 at $1 15. LAKE FREIGHTS—8c. on Wheat, and 7c. on Corn, to Oswego; 4c. on Wheat, and 3½c. on Corn, to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

FLOUR firmer and in good demand, but unchanged. WHEAT scarce and advanced 5c.; sales at $2 50@$2 55 for No. 2. CORN dull and lower; sales at 96c. for No. 1 shelled, and 90c. on the ear. OATS are in demand at 60c.@65c., the latter was the extreme. RYE firm and wanted, at $1 35 and higher. BARLEY firm at $1 50@$1 60. COTTON dull and nominal at 18½c.@19c. for Middling. WHISKY unchanged and nominal. PROVISIONS firmer and held higher; Clear Bacon sides advanced 3¼c., with buyers, but no sellers, at 17¼c. at the close. BULK MEATS were held at an advance of ¼c.@½c., with no sales. LARD in good demand, chiefly from New-York; sales of 1,200 tierces at 13¼c. Gold, 143¾. Money unchanged.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

FLOUR firm but unchanged. WHEAT active and advanced 1½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 91@$1 94; No. 2 at $1 87½@$1 90. CORN advanced 1½c.; sales at $1 05½@$1 04 for No. 1, and $1 03@$1 03¾ for No. 2. OATS firm and advanced 1c.; sales at 56¾c.@51½c., closing at the outside. RYE active and advanced 4c.; sales at $1 20@$1 22. BARLEY less active and declined 1c.; sales at $1 12½@$1 13½ for No. 2. MESS PORK active at $23 62½@$24. LARD active and firm at 13½c.@13¾c. BEEF CATTLE dull at $5 12½ for fair steers. LIVE HOGS firm; fair to good smooth, $6 50@$7. LAKE FREIGHTS quiet; Wheat to Buffalo, 9½c.@10c. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 142,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 143,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON and HEMP dull. FLOUR heavy and unchanged. WHEAT dull; White Fall, $2 40@$2 47; Red, $2 30@$2 36; Choice Spring is higher at $1 87@$1 90. CORN—Mixed and Yellow, $1 05@$1 09; Choice and Fancy White, $1 15@$1 16½. OATS quiet at 63c.@64c. BARLEY firm at $1 25@$1 30 for strictly Prime and extra Choice. RYE firm at $1 12½@$1 15. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $24. BACON—Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Plain Hams, 19c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 25c.@25½c.; Shoulders were held at 14c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 sacks; Corn, 1,400 sacks; Oats, 4,000 sacks; Rye, 1,000 sacks.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

COTTON—The demand is more general, the supply is increasing, and prices are easier; sales 1,150 bales; Low Middling, 18c.@18½c.; receipts, 538 bales. FLOUR firm with an upward tendency; Treble Extra, $11 75; Choice Extra, $14. CORN firm but unchanged. OATS—Prime, 80c. PORK firm at $27@$27 25. BACON in fair jobbing demand; Shoulders, 15c; Clear Sides, 19c. Sugar-cured HAMS 26½c.@27c. LARD very firm; tierces, 15c.; kegs, 16c. Gold quiet at 143⅛@143⅝. Sterling Exchange, 154½@158. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. discount.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 2—1 P. M.

FLOUR active; sales 3,000 bbls. at $10 75@$11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 25 for White, and $14 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm, but dull; sales 500 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 65; 500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 22; 500 bushels White Michigan at $2 80. CORN quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Indiana at $1 21. BARLEY lower; sales last night 9,000 bushels Canada at $1 35, and this morning 4,500 bushels Canada at $1 36½. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 15c.; Corn, 12½c. and Barley, 12½c. to New-York.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

COTTON—Rather a better feeling; small sales of Low Middling at 21c.; Middling is quoted at 22c.@22½c. FLOUR sluggish; quotations range from $9 75@$13. WHEAT stronger; Prime to Choice, $2 55@$2 65; receipts light. CORN scarce; Prime White, 27c.@28c.; Yellow, 33c.@35c.; Mixed Western, 32c.@35c. OATS—Prime, 70c.@72c. RYE steady at $1 40@$1 47 for Maryland. PROVISIONS—A fair Southern demand; quotations unchanged.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 2,343; no material change in prices, but more active; extra, $12 50@$13 ₩ 100 lbs.; first quality, $11 50@$12; second quality, $10@$10 50; third quality, $9@$9 50. MILCH COWS and CALVES, $40@$100. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 1,974 head; sales at 2½c.@5c. ₩ lb. for Spring Lambs, and Sheep at $2 50@$3 50 ₩ 100 lbs. VEAL CALVES, $5@$12. SWINE—Live Western fed, 8c.@8½c. ₩ lb.; Dressed, 10c. ₩ lb.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $9 75@$10 25. WHEAT active and higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 91; No. 2 at $1 87. OATS declined 1c.; sales at 50c. for No. 1. CORN steady at $1 01@$1 03. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 10c.; to Oswego, 15c. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 205,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

TOBACCO—Sales 110 hhds. at $4@$8 75 for Lugs and Medium Leaf. FLOUR active; superfine $8; No. 1 $12 50. WHEAT $2 40. CORN unchanged. OATS 67c.@68c. in bulk. Refined SUGAR has advanced ⅛c. COTTON—New 19c. MESS PORK $24. BACON—Shoulders 14¼c.; Clear Sides 18c. LARD—Tierces, 13¾c. for kettle-rendered. WHISKY, in bond, 35c., and nominal.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

FLOUR firm and strong, but unchanged. WHEAT firm but inactive; No. 1 Winter Red—$2 50 was refused. CORN lower; sales of No. 1 Mixed at $1 07. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 1 State 64c. RYE quiet, with a light demand at $1 26@$1 30 for No. 1. BARLEY firm but unchanged; no sales. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 22c.; Middling Orleans, 23c. FLOUR more active; Extra, $11 50@$12 50. WHEAT—Prime in demand; Red, $2 50; White, 2 90. RYE, $1 65. CORN unsettled; sales 3,000 bushels at 80c. SUGAR—An advancing tendency; Cuba, 12½c. BARLEY, $1 65.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

COTTON is in demand, chiefly for better grades, and closed quiet but steady at 18c.@18½c. for Middling; receipts 1,898 bales; sales 750 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

COTTON is somewhat firmer; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 490 bales; Middlings, 18½c.@18½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

COTTON in fair demand and prices steady; sales, 358 bales; Middlings, 17½c; receipts, 525 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

COTTON active; sales, 376 bales; Middling, 18½c.@19c.; receipts, 1,400 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Stock heavy; Pennsylvania State Fives, 95c.; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27½; Reading Railroad, 50⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52½. Gold, 142⅞; Sight Exchange on New-York, par.

[Advertisement.]

"A HIT! A HIT! A PALPABLE HIT!"—KNOX has just hit public fancy by his new style of gentlemen's hats. It is emphatically a beauty. Call at his store No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., or at No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House, and your judgment and taste cannot fail to indorse it.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Weser	Sept. 21	Bremen	New-York
Palmyra	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York
City of Boston	Sept. 25	Liverpool	New-York
Ville de Paris	Sept. 26	Havre	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Bremen	Oct. 3	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Oct. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	Oct. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Oct. 5	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Oct. 5	New-York	Havre.
Hammonia	Oct. 5	New-York	Hamburg.
City of New-York	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Oct. 9	Boston	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, ETC.

Columbia	Oct. 3	Havana.
Corsica	Oct. 5	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post-office, Thursday, Oct. 3, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close Thursday, Oct. 3, at 10:30 A. M.; supplementary mail for paid letters on pier foot of Second-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

The mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Fah-Kee*, close Thursday, Oct. 3, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 2.—*In steamship Russia, for Liverpool*—Master McClave, Newark; W. K. Lawton, England; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Green, New-York; R. Knuiburgh, England; P. Chrystal, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cunningham, Montreal; J. D. Rowland, Daniel P. Coffin, Thomas Barbour, Walter Magee, Henry Norris, New-York; Stephen Morris, Philadelphia; J. Longmoir, C. Colgate, Mrs. C. Colgate, New-York; George May Williams, John S. Gittings, Jr., Master B. Hazlehurst, Camman County; Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. L. Scott, W. P. Stone, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Cryder, Whitestone, L. I.; J. W. Howlett, England; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Constant, N. N. Cornish, Richard Borte, Mr. and Mrs. James Stokes, Miss C. Stokes, Miss D. Stokes, New-York; G. Mason, John Zair, England; James Mulholland, Maryland; Miss G. Dawson, England; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jaffray and servant, New-York; Robert L. Hughes, London; J. S. Erdmann, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Aspinwall and servant, New-York; Miss Reid and servant; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Aspinwall, New-York; W. H. Aspinwall, J. Aspinwall, 2 children, 2 nurses and manservant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. McClare, Newark; H. Schmidst, James Hollester, Mrs. Jno. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bliss, New-York.

OCT. 2.—*In steamship Tarifa, for Liverpool*—Cornelius Lynch, Syracuse; Miss M. F. McCarthy, Syracuse.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 2.—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. S. Hopkins, L. Price, Chas. Todd, Wm. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Stevens, Rev. Silas Chatard, H. Raudel, Mr. and Mrs. Le G. Lockwood, 2 children and 2 maid servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell, Colonel and Mrs. Audenreid and servant, Miss A. Stevens, Miss A. B. Colkett, Mr. and Mrs. N. Eaton, H. Sturges, John Heffernan, Thos. Rawlinson, William Gee, Mr. and Mrs. John Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Miss C. Smith and servant, Mr. Pothier, Geo. Duncan, Rev. E. Hoffmann, E. Smith, W. Chynworth, H. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Ryle and child, Henry Tiffin, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sloane, son and daughter, Judge Henry Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thorburn, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Spear, 3 sons and daughter, Mrs. E. Tryon, A. De Angelis, Mrs. E. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. D. Duncan, 3 children and 3 servants, Mrs. L. Faulds, Mr. and Mrs. Munsinger, Miss Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hawkins, Miss K. Meeks, Mr. S. Sommer, J. Hecker, Thomas Havemeyer, H. Havemeyer, George Jones, W. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Frew and son, Miss E. Elliot, Mr. Dickson and man servant, Rev. and Mrs. Theo. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lyall, two children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beach, Miss E. Bridge, Mrs. and Miss Robinson, John Bell, E. Cadiz, James Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. G. Black, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall and daughter, Mr. Harned, Wm. Robinson, Mr. McCormac, A. Hand, A. Maillard, Joseph Stitt, James Kerr, O. Wood, W. Spence, George Anderson, F. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. M. Willis, 4 daughters, son and man servant, Mr. and Mrs. Mills and son, George Bland, R. Dansas, C. Paige, C. McConnley, Mr. and Mrs. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Bergman, James Harrold, W. Polterston, Mrs. Anderson and child, Michael Cross, Charles Jarvis, A. James, W. Donnell, E. H. Stevens, Aug. Downing, S. Prime, G. Prime, Martin Benson, Julius Rimmell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leech, Miss Hartridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Battersby, two children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Spring and son, Fred. and Mrs. E. Rogers, W. Gunther, H. Leder, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rogers, G. Mollica, C. Haldane, Thos. Brady, Mr. Dixon, G. Farman, C. Farman, Mr. Strauss, [illegible] Fletman, W. Vandervoort, Messrs. Barrett, Cross, Greenwood, Bowles, Dempster, Oakley, Garr, Henry Duncan, D. Turner, E. Reed, A. Young, F. Evans, J. Bruner, Mr. and Miss Mathews, Miss E. Grant, E. Karle, Mr. and Mrs. Paton, Countess Heinruth, Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins, A. Allen, G. Parsons, J. R. Tyrer, A. Brown, Mr. Johnson, D. Burt, T. Winter, W. Gorsuch, Bishop Bayley, M. Reese, John Marshall, E. Henshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Pickersgill, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donald, two children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. T. Beaumont. Total, 226.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—Mr. Stockton, James A. Clinton, D. W. Clinton, J. V. P. Beyan, A. L. Nance, J. Shaw, Mrs. F. Hildebran, S. R. Carr, Francis Police, Mr. Verplanck, Mrs. and Miss O'Neil, Chas. Ashley, Thos. Cartmile, C. C. Rowley, Mrs. S. H. Holland, J. J. Pope, J. Johnson, G. E. Cathcart and lady, Rev. E. J. Meynardie and lady, Miss J. Semeken, Wm. Clancy, Mrs. R. S. Binns, Miss E. Hass, Arthur Grimball, J. B. Russell, T. S. Johnson, Thomas Morgan, Moses Doyle, Wm. Blackwell, Miss Hull.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 58	Sun sets	5 39	Moon sets	9 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 11	Gov. Island	12 00	Hell Gate	1 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Gulf City, Stuart, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; City of Cork, (Br.,) Phillips, Antwerp, J. G. Dale; Bremen, (Brem.,) Nernaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamers Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Equator, Jackaway, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; F. Cadwallader, McKaig, Baltimore.

Ship Harry Bluff, Oliver, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua, Wardell & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. Norman Harvey.

Brigs Annie Vail, (Br.,) Grant, Weymouth, N. S., Morrison & Phillips; R. Wylie, (Br.,) Crossop, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Schooners J. W. Hatfield, Potter, Yarmouth, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demarara, Edwin Rowe & Co.; D. W. Clark, (Br.,) Peck, St. John, N. B., Henly & Ball; John Rose, Howell, Demerara, A. Abbott.

Arrived.

U. S. frigate Susquehanna, Fairbanks, Commander, Newport 14 hours.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Sept. 21, and Queenstown 22d, at 3:40 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Arrived at Quarantine at 6:55 A. M. Oct. 2. Sept. 25, lat. 51 15, lon. 30 55, passed Br. ship Argo, standing S. W. 30th, lat. 42 34, lon. 61 42, passed an Inman steamship, bound E.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. Had a heavy gale from the N.

Steamship Valley City, Tomlin, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Steamer Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Helena, (Br.,) Coffin, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Alpha, (Br., of Sydney, C. B.,) Craig, Arecibo, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. B. Swain. In the gale from N. N. W., on Sunday last, stove and shifted cargo below decks.

Brig Harry Virden, (of Philadelphia,) Collins, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Katie, (Dan.,) Jayne, St. Croix 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. Hanford & Co. Left U. S. steamer Monongahela; all well.

Brig Romulus, (of Liverpool,) Buchan, Rio Janiero 55 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Ocean Star, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Carroll, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Florence, Rathbun, Philadelphia, in ballast to master.

Schr. Gen. Putnam, Knighton, Old Providence 19 ds., with cocoa nuts, &c., to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. John Price, Nickerson, Philadelphia, with guano to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Alice A. Randall, Stead, Jacmel 19 ds., with logwood, &c., to Kunhardt & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. J. Simonson, Ellis, Savannah, with yellow pine to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Samuel Lewis, Wood, Allsworth with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. J. Simonson, Savannah 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. G. P. Taylor, Warren, Chickahominy River, Va., with staves to Edward C. Pease.

Schr. Monitor, Robbins, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Palma, Dayton, Baltimore.

Schr. W. A. Vail, Morton, Alexandria.

Schr. Kate Ranger, Buller, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cole, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. E. B. Kirk, Burnett, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Caroline Cornelia Davis, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Henry Finch, Falkenberg, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. Fields, Pettit, Baltimore.

Schr. M. M. Pate, Abbott, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Purves, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Anna Borland, Hall, Virginia.

Schr. J. J. Wright, White, Virginia.

Schr. P. Armstrong, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. M. T. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. J. Tway, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. Chamberlain, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. J. Collins, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah, Pullman, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

1st, steamships Arizona, for Aspinwall; Leo, Savannah; 2d, Russia, Liverpool; Tarifa, do.; Baltic, Bremen; Gulf City, Galveston; City of Cork, Antwerp; Equator, Boston; Rebecca Clyde, Wilmington, N. C., and others.

Below.

Steamship Eagle, from Savannah; Prussian brig Hermann, from Glace Bay; British brig Athol, from do.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Arr. steamers Conoornia, New-Orleans; New-York; brig David B. Doane, Georgetown, via Lynn.

Also, arr. brig William A. Dresser, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 2.—Arr. steamers Alabama, New-York; Alliance, Philadelphia; schrs. J. R. Jones, Philadelphia; W. W. Smith, New-York; S. P. Jameson, Rockport. Sld. brig J. A. Devereaux, Boston.

Miscellaneous.

SUNKEN WRECK.—Capt. Charles Woolsey, of the pilot boat Fannie, No. 17, came in from the eastward this morning, and reports on the 1st inst., at dusk, when 45 miles S. E. by S. from Sandy Hook, struck the boat against a large spar, apparently attached to a large sunken schooner or a brig; it was in 23 fathoms of water and the spar was in sight. As it was in the track of vessels bound from the Capes of Delaware to Phinneycock, supposed the wreck may have been a coal-loaded vessel from Philadelphia for an eastern port, foundered in the late gale.

DISASTER.—The schooner T. L. Miller, White, master, bound from Rondout to Bristol R. I., with a cargo of coal, while passing through Hell Gate on the 1st inst. became becalmed, and struck on Halletts Point. She soon after drifted into deep water and sunk, leaving only her mastheads above water. She was 108 tons, and owned by Capt. White, and others at Yarmouth, Mass. No insurance.

The buoy on College Point, Flushing Bay, lies about 100 yards to the southward of the point of the reef where it should be, and in consequence a brig struck on the reef yesterday, but came off, and a sloop struck on it afterward and sunk.

The U. S. school-ship Portsmouth, from a cruise, came up to the City this morning.

Spoken, &c.

Bonny Dundee—ship, from Liverpool, Aug. 21, lat. 19 21 S., lon. 21 W.

Beta—bark, from Swansea for Falkland Islands, Aug. 22, lat. 7 56, lon. 33 41.

Himalaya—ship, from Glasgow for Calcutta, Aug. 22, lat. 7 56, lon. 33 41.

Osprey—brig, from Havana for Boston, Sept. 28, lat. 34 48, lon. 75.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, Sept. 18, bark Mary C. Fox, for New-York, ldg.; brig Star, disg.; schr. Jonas Smith, for Baltimore, ldg.

At Arecibo, P. R., Sept. 12, brig C. Lovett, of Weymouth, N. S., ldg. for New-York.

DEVLIN & CO.,
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FALL STOCK NOW READY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
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Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular. Handles of every variety, skate woods, sagotrope, logotrope, mouse traps, &c.
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the stoves, &c., for the addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
GEORGE KINZER,
J. C. ACHESON,
G. T. PATTERSON,
ROBT. B. BREESE,
WM. MCCAFFIL,
Trustees of the Tenth Ward.

A GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, in aid of the Virginia Masonic Building Association, at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1868. Tickets, $1; 5 tickets, $4 50; 10 tickets, $9. Circulars will be sent free to all parts of the United States by applying to L. M. SAWYER, Central Office, No. 57 Crosby-st., New-York. L. M. SAWYER, President.

LOST—LAST NIGHT, BETWEEN THE CITY Hall and the Post-office, a SMALL ROLL containing postage stamps. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at [illegible] & CO.'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.